

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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NUMBER 2

OCTOBER, 1929

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The Development of the Team

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Glenn F. Thistlethwaite

Early Training in Basketball

R. H. "Bob" Hager



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Glenn S. Warner

FOLLOWING the previous announcement that this year the ATHLETIC JOURNAL would attempt to introduce to its readers some of the men who have for a long time been engaged in school and college athletics, we take pleasure this month in presenting Glenn S. Warner. Since hundreds of football coaches know Mr. Warner personally and all of the rest know him by reputation, an introduction perhaps is superfluous. However, as one of the most interesting characters in the football world and as a man who has perhaps made as many if not more additions to the technical side of football than any other coach, we are delighted herewith to present him and to say something about his life history.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Warner had never seen a football game prior to his entrance in Cornell University in 1892. Stranger still, with one day's practice he played that year on registration day against Syracuse University. He played left guard at Cornell in '92, '93, and '94 and was captain his last year. He served as head football coach in the University of Georgia in '95 and '96 and also coached the Iowa State College teams in what was then their pre-season training periods from August 15th to September 15th for three years. In '97 and '98 he was head coach at Cornell University and from '99 to '03 inclusive was athletic director and coach of outdoor athletics at Carlisle Indian School. He returned to Cornell and from '04 to '06 was head football coach and the last year was head baseball coach. Leaving Cornell he returned again to the Carlisle Indian School, where he remained from '07 to '14. It was under his direction that the Carlisle Indians became famous in football. From 1915 to 1923 he was head football coach at the University of Pittsburgh, leaving there in 1924 to take charge of football at Stanford, where he is at present and where he will undoubtedly remain so long as he desires to coach.

Although Glenn Warner won his letter in track and was also the heavyweight boxing champion in Cornell and at different times has coached track and baseball, yet after all, football was his first love. He has devoted thirty-seven years of his life to the game, is a member of the Football Coaches Association advisory committee on the Football Rules Committee, has written a number of articles and books on football and has passed on his knowledge of the game freely through his articles and through his coaching school courses. He is always ready to assist a younger coach who is trying to learn something about the game, is well liked by his rival coaches, by officials and by all who know him. Last year the Stanford team was one of the outstanding elevens of the year. This year is just another year for Glenn Warner, but it is safe to predict that his team will play the typical Warner football and in so doing will win its share of victories.

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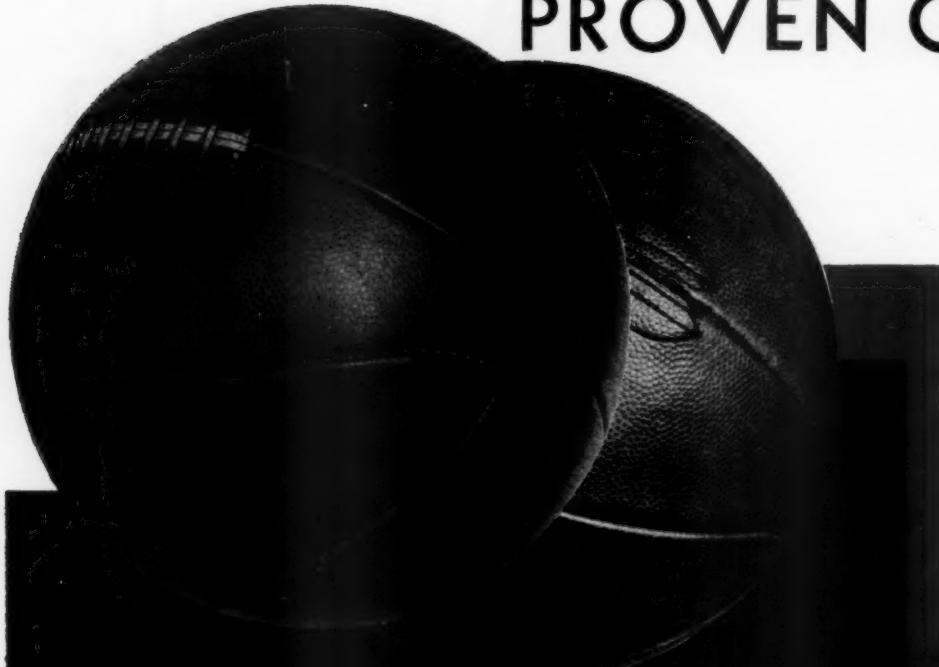
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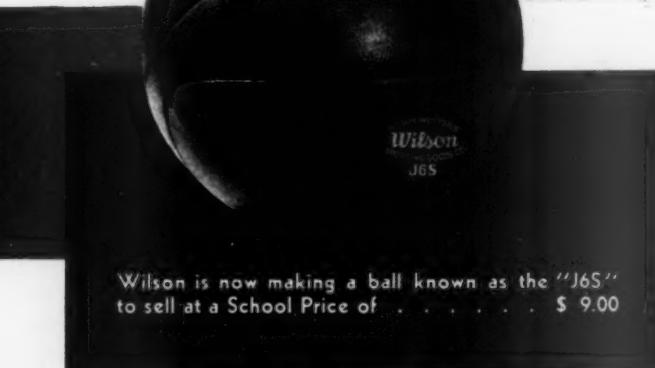


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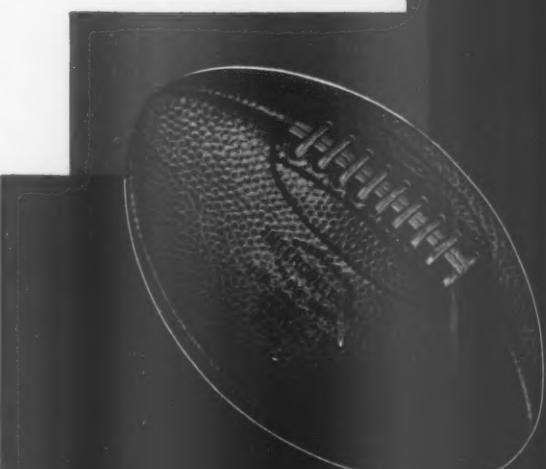
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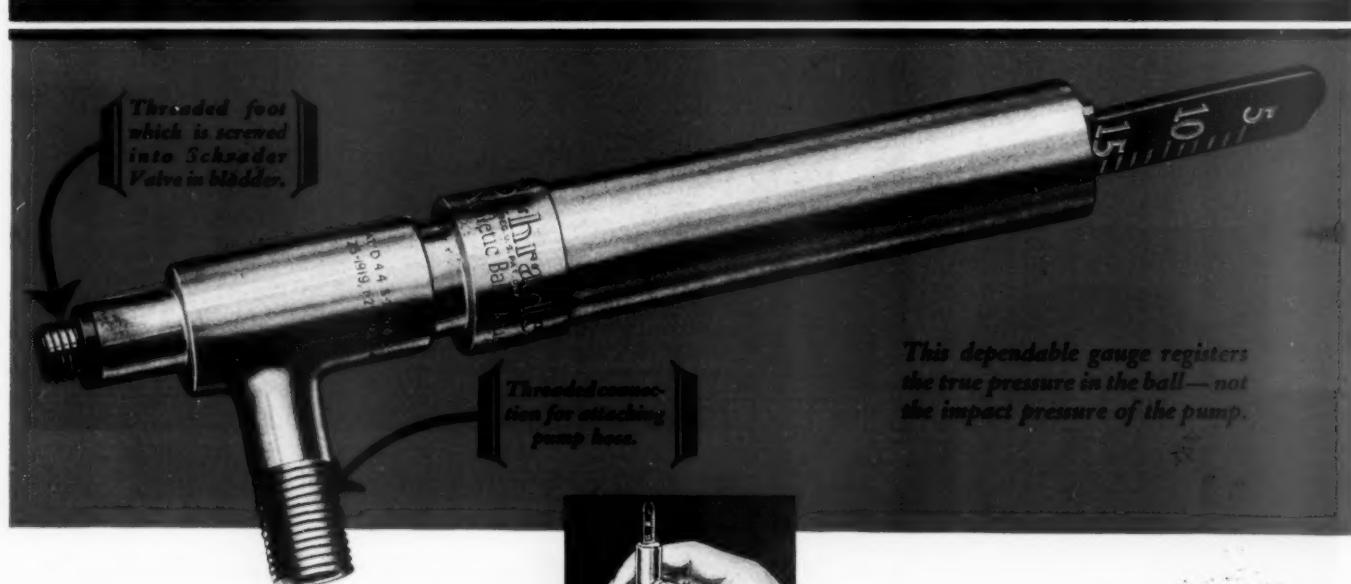
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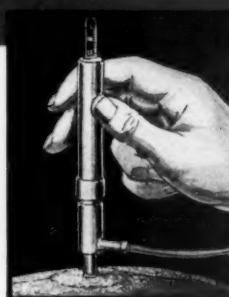
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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume X

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 2



The runner in a Chicago-Wisconsin game, having made a short gain through the line, has not as yet shifted the ball under his left arm to enable him to use the right hand in fending off the opposing tackler.

Fundamentals in Building a Football Defense

By Glenn F. Thistlethwaite

THE fundamental axioms as quoted in the article "Fundamentals Underlying the Building of a Football Offense" in the September number apply equally well to the defense, with particular emphasis on simplicity. There must be no confusion or misunderstanding as to duties and cooperation between defensive players; hence as few rules as possible. A thorough knowledge of what to do to meet the strongest of the opponents' attack is necessary and is easily mastered if the coach will teach the essentials of team defense.

Offensively, we said the coach should choose as his formation one best adapted to the three types of offensive plays; namely, straight ahead, flank and overhead. Defensively, each player applies this same

test to the formation which faces him. The compact formation with a balanced backfield means power straight ahead at the expense of flank plays and, to some extent, of the overhead game. A shifted backfield adds strength to at least one flank while

"OFFENSIVELY," says Mr. Thistlethwaite, "the coach should choose as his formation one best adapted to the three types of offensive plays; namely, straight ahead, flank and overhead. Defensively, each player applies this same test to the formation which faces him."

any open formation means emphasis on the overhead game.

Before going further, there are a few simple rules that govern the placing of our defensive linemen in front of the average formation.

First—The arrangement and position of the offensive backfield is the key to the offensive strength. (Some coaches who have written books on football seem to disagree with me on this point, but they are welcome to their opinion.) Draw a line perpendicular to the line of scrimmage that seems to represent the axis of the backfield strength and place the center man of our seven-man defensive line on this axis. If this position falls in the gap between two offensive linemen, play the individual opponent to the weak side.

Second—Place the defensive tackles according to the following rules:

- A. With no back outside and offensive end close to his own tackle, play on his outside shoulder.
- B. With no back outside and the end away one yard or more from his tackle, play in front of such an end.
- C. Whenever a back comes out as a flanker, play in front of him.

Exceptions—A. The tackle defending against the weak side of a shifted backfield should play in front of a close end, but reverse the feet and play on the inside shoulder of an end who splits away a half yard or more.

B. The defensive tackle should not allow a flanking end or back to bait him out so far that the space inside cannot be defended by him and his team mate playing just inside of him. Whenever such a flanker goes out from two to two and a half yards or more, the tackle should reverse his feet and play him from the inside.

Third—Place the defensive ends about two yards outside the defensive tackles, but never closer to the ball than the logical flank runner in the opposing backfield is back of it.

Fourth—Place the remaining two defensive men, usually the guards, although when facing an unbalanced formation one will be the floating center, equidistant between the tackles and the center man, but opposite an opponent rather than opposite a gap until such gap becomes more than a yard.

Fifth—The backfield arrangement depends largely on the forward pass defense chosen by the coach. His choice will be governed by the ability of his own backs and by the style of play in which he knows his opponent to be strong. For kick formations,

close unbalanced formations with a single wing-back, and close balanced formations without wing-backs, the diamond arrangement seems to meet most conditions, but for double wing-backs or any type of a spread formation, the box arrangement is best suited.

Whenever opponent's straight-ahead strength is weakened with a corresponding advantage in his overhead game, we can remove one man from the center of the line using a six, two, two, one; or a six, three, two arrangement, depending again on the

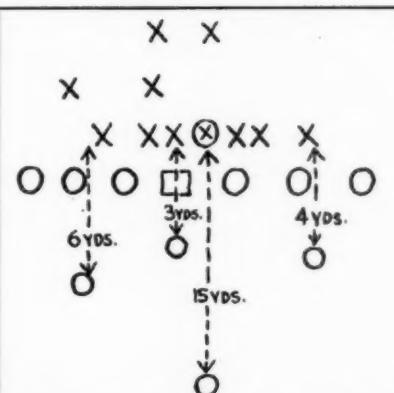
assignments for forward pass defense.

Whenever opponents show a weakness in flank attack to the advantage of the straight-ahead game, as do most compact formations without a flanking back, we may play our ends closer and often have them play the smashing game with the backs fairly close to the line; but when opponents weaken the flank attack to the advantage of the overhead game, as is the case of most spreads, we are safe in playing our ends wide, never allowing them to be flanked and play the waiting game covering the flat zone on passes. In most cases ends may drop back two to three yards behind the line of scrimmage.

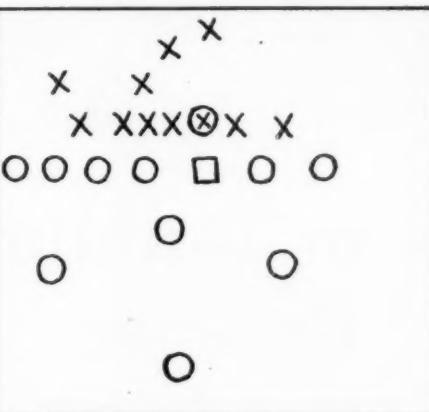
Some variations, of course, will be made in the defense according to the down and distance to go and depending on the position in the field, score, and the time remaining of the half for play. Anything may be expected on first down, but when opponents are deep in their own territory the defense should take chances on the straight-ahead attack and be fortified against flank plays, long passes and kicks—the types of play that may produce long gains for opponents.

On second and third downs with only a short gain necessary, a run is more apt to be tried, while with a long gain required a pass may be expected. On the third down with seven or eight to go, we can always afford to weaken the defense for the running game in order to strengthen for the pass by removing at least one man from the line into the backfield and have all other linemen not designated as "pass rushers" (and there should always be at least two, four being better and safer) drop back as soon as the ball is seen to go to a man in passing position.

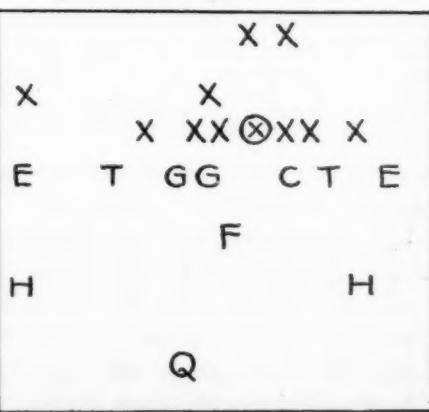
Late in either half when opponents are behind and apt to hurl passes on every play, the defense should be for passes entirely with emphasis on the



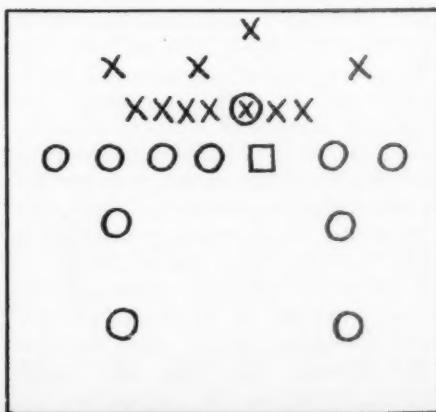
I. T Formation. Strong straight-ahead, weak in flank, some strength for passes.



II. Single wing with balanced line. Strong in flank, fairly strong straight-ahead, considerable strength for passes.

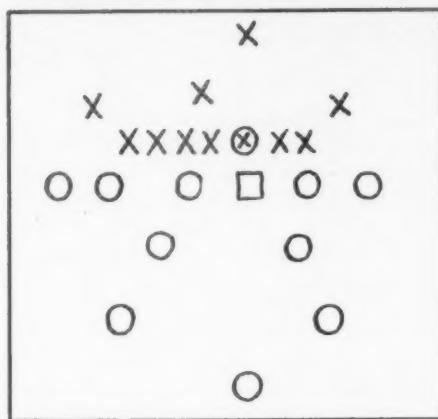


III. Single wing with unbalanced line. Strong in flank, strong straight-ahead, considerable strength for passes.



IV. One back out as a wide flanker. Has flank strength only to strong side, but even weaker there; weaker in straight-ahead but stronger for passes.

long ones. Take a chance on the running game by getting every lineman with the exception of the rushers back into the backfield as soon as the ball

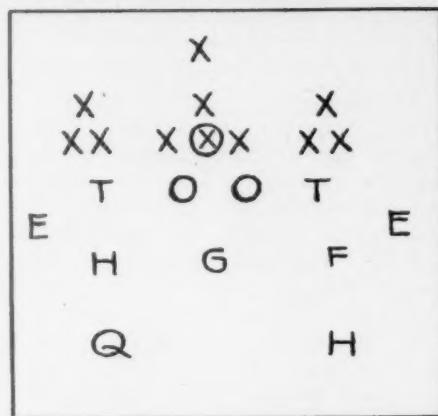


VI. The double wing long formation, back man as a passer and flank runner with the spinner ahead of him. Strong in flank, some strength straight-ahead; especially strong in both types of the overhead game.

is snapped. Only a few years ago two of the well-known teams of the country in their final game went into the last quarter with a tie score. Team A had worked the ball down to B's 12 yard line but were held. On fourth down with eight yards to go, Team A was penalized fifteen yards for holding. With twenty-three yards to go for a first down and thirty-five yards for a touchdown, Team A lined up in close formation. Team B lined up a seven-man line defense, with each lineman down on his hands and with a close-up box formation in the backfield. Quite naturally the pass was completed for a touchdown with ease. Such a defense would have been absurd regardless of the score or time to play, as the pass was the only play possible off the close formation, and why should B have more than four men on the line of scrimmage? Why not dare the offensive team to try a

run, as five or even ten yards would mean little to them under the circumstances?

The accompanying diagrams represent the normal defense for some common offensive formations.



VII. One type of spread. Weak in flank, weak in straight-ahead, especially strong in overhead attack.

The Development of the Team

By Richard E. Hanley

Head Football Coach, Northwestern University

FOOTBALL is an ever changing game. Offensive football has progressed from the push and pull style until it now enjoys all the finesse of a very highly diversified game. The forward pass, lateral pass, double pass, delayed offense and spin attack have been developed. The rules have been changed and clarified to improve the game. Coaching pedagogy is being forced to change its psychology. The successful coach of the present day realizes that the more entertaining and interesting he can make his sport to his squad, the greater will be his chance for success.

Football is a strenuous game. Days and weeks of practice are necessary to gain a fair amount of stamina and proficiency in the various fundamentals. How important it is that the players should be made to acquire this necessary perfection and at the same time feel that the game is not entirely a grind!

Orthodox methods used in conditioning a squad have not kept pace with the intelligent progress of the game itself. The old type of player would go through the usual monotony of falling on the ball, tackling and blocking, and could be driven through the never-varying routine by the whip lash of the coach. The coach's problem is somewhat different with the modern youth. This is largely due to the difference in environment. The young man of the present day is faced

with distractions that were not nearly so prevalent or numerous a few years ago.

The practice period for the first three weeks should be planned very carefully. Football teams must be so conditioned that they can play an entire game at top speed. It is possible to bring a team to this stage of physical perfection by the orthodox drills in fundamentals. However, I believe that much more progress and benefit will be derived from the early work if the coach will inject into these all-important drills a spirit of play or competition. In this way, a great portion of the drudgery can be eliminated without the loss of proper discipline. If each player on the squad can be made to do his work well and at the same time enjoy it, the team should be well prepared mentally and physically for the first game and also the strain of the entire playing season.

Calisthenics

I believe that calisthenics play an important part in the conditioning and developing of a team. These exercises should be carefully planned to develop all of the muscles, and should be made interesting for the squad and compensatory in movement. General setting-up drills are very adaptable to this program, but they should be mixed with various quickening exercises to insure agility as well as muscular development.

As soon as the men appear on the

field, they are put through a rope skipping drill which is quite similar to the rope skipping done by boxers in their warming-up and conditioning work. The conclusion of this drill is made competitive by having the men run short rope skipping races in varying distances of from twenty to thirty-five yards.

The organized practice begins by having the men jog briskly in a single line until they have formed a large circle or square. They continue around the circle with a duck waddle walk, one knee touching the ground with each step. They are next put through a stiff-legged walk, with the upper part of the body bent forward and the back of the hands dragging the ground on every fifth or sixth step. Each man should be permitted to use the open hands in a lifting, clapping movement on the player directly in front of him. This will insure rapid movement and add enjoyment to the drill.

The above is varied with the following movements: Hopping races in which the players are placed in a stooping-sitting position with the arms folded across the chest. On the command "go" they hop as far as possible, each man then attempting to pass the player just preceding him. Each is encouraged to block this individual out of the race, and a fine competitive drill results. Following the above the men continue to walk, rais-

ing the heels high in back and slapping them with the opposite hands as the feet are raised. The arms are then extended forward from the shoulder, and, with each step, the foot is raised to kick the opposite hand. During the brief rest periods we use deep breathing exercises, permitting the players to yell or whistle upon exhalation.

The squad is then brought to a halt and the men are faced toward the center of the circle for such exercises as the side-straddle hop and return, with the hands swinging to touch above the head and back to the side. Following this exercise is one in which the same foot movement is used, but with the hands touching the ground between the feet as a compensatory exercise. Both of these exercises are executed eight counts slowly and eight counts fast, with the men counting aloud for rhythm and a breathing exercise.

A crude attempt at Russian dancing may be included at this stage. While it is unquestionably a beneficial exercise for the legs and equilibrium, it is also a clumsy drill for the squad and no small amount of comedy will be furnished by the tighter muscled individuals.

Each alternate man then takes the prone position and is put through the wheelbarrow walk by the man nearest him. The exercise is repeated for the carriers. The competitive spirit is introduced, making races of this movement. The entire squad now takes the prone position for push-ups. Each man raises his body on the hands and toes, springing clear of the ground, slapping the hands, catching the body and lowering it to the ground. The men then roll over on their backs, place the hands under the hips, and, with their feet together,

raise the legs to a vertical position, and then lower the legs very slowly until the heels touch the ground. This latter exercise may be alternated with a rotating movement of the legs, keeping the hips firm, heels together, and bringing the heels as close to the ground as possible in describing the arc.

The squad then assumes the prone position, each man with face down, arms extended, back arched, legs tensed and toes raised off the ground. The men then start rocking back and forth, gaining momentum in a drill we call the rocking-horse drill. I consider this a very good exercise for the back and abdominal muscles, and at the same time it provokes a great deal of good-natured "kidding" among the members of the squad.

The Grass Drill

The grass drill is started from the prone position. This drill was originated by Major Frank Cavanaugh and is used, with slight variations, by a number of teams in different sections of the country. At the command "go" the men jump to their feet and execute in-place running, with knees high and elbows pumping, slowly at first and reaching maximum speed. At the command "front," the men fold their arms across their chests with the hands in the arm pits; they kick their feet back and land on their chests. A momentary rest is permitted, and then any one of the following commands may be given: "go," at which the men stand as quickly as possible and resume stationary running; "back," at which the men raise on right side and fold the arms at the back, spin to the right on the hip and lie on the back with the feet in the opposite direction from the "front" position; "right," men take the position in the same way as

"back," except that the rest position is on the right side; "left" is the same maneuver as "right," except that it is to the left side. Any one of these positions may be taken from any other position. However, the greatest good is obtained from the "go" position to each or any of the others.

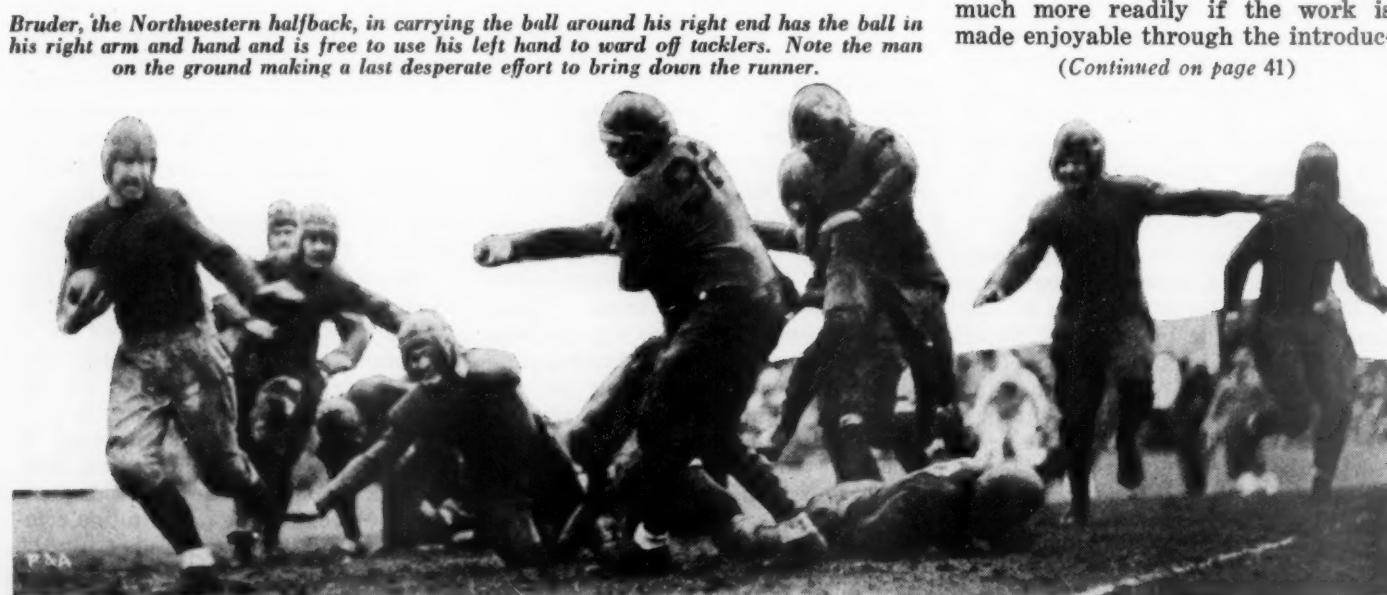
I do not believe that long jogging is advisable in the conditioning work. Short wind sprints are much more beneficial and may be varied with team relays. In this exercise the squad is counted off into four groups which represent two shuttle relay teams. Half of each team is placed in front of each goal post. The start is at one end of the playing field. Each of the two leading runners is given a football and must run to the far goal line and give the ball to a team mate, who carries the ball to his team mate at the other end of the field. This continues until the last men have competed. A great deal of rivalry is worked up, and I consider this a very good wind-up for the early season day's practice.

During the first three week's work, we also use touch football as a conditioner, emphasizing the passing and kicking game, with the men in their normal offensive and defensive positions.

Occasionally, a coach must put on his calisthenic program at the end of the practice. This is usually caused by variance of class room schedules, with the result that some of the candidates must report late to the field. In this case, I alternate shadow-boxing with the various relay games.

Space does not permit a detailed discussion of drills in the rudiments of the game. Each coach has his own methods and ideas on how best to teach his squad their fundamental habits. I do believe, however, that the squad will assimilate these ideas much more readily if the work is made enjoyable through the introduc-

(Continued on page 41)





Wilton, of Stanford, is here shown carrying the ball in the University of Southern California game last fall. Attention is called to the fact that both lines charged so low that hardly a lineman is left standing.

The Unbalanced Line

By Glenn S. Warner
Stanford University

WHAT, if any, are the advantages of an unbalanced line in football offensive formations? In early football days an unbalanced line was used in many cases for the purpose of throwing a great deal of strength to one side of the defensive team and thus flanking the defensive players, it being assumed that they would keep their formation balanced in front of the ball. This advantage of an unbalanced formation has rapidly disappeared because teams are better coached and it is a rare case when a defensive team does not balance itself in front of the offensive team regardless of where the ball is being put in play.

We occasionally see freak formations with the ball being put in play by a player on the end of the line, or by a player next to the end but the most common unbalanced line is the so-called four-and-two line—two men on one side of the snapper-back and four on the other; this type of unbalanced line is used probably more than the balanced line.

There is a very good reason for

using the four-and-two line, which some coaches and the majority of fans and critics do not understand. The reason is that the player in the center of the line and the two players inside the ends are most used as line interferers and the man in the center of the line is in the best position of any lineman to interfere on flanking plays. If this player had to put the ball in play he could not act as an interferer and that, in my opinion, is the main reason for the four-and-two line.

signments of the other linemen are made easier. We will diagram a four-and-two line with a defensive line balanced against it and explain more fully.

On plays going to the right, No. 1 and No. 2 in Diagram I are the linemen who can best be spared for interferers and leave the blocking assignments of the other linemen such that they are in the most favorable positions for handling their men.

When going to the left, No. 2 and No. 3 in Diagram II are the logical interferers, and this makes the blocking assignments of the other linemen very easy.

Thus, it may be seen that the men left in the line are in the most favorable positions for attending to their blocking assignments, no matter which flank is attacked.

Now let us look at a balanced line and see what the blocking assignments would be, providing the two guards are used in the interference on flanking plays.

(Continued on page 45)

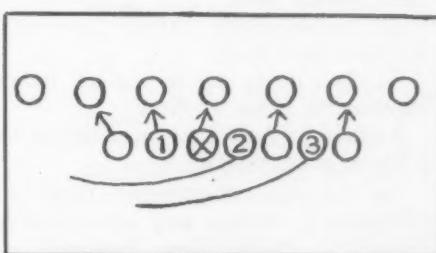


Diagram I

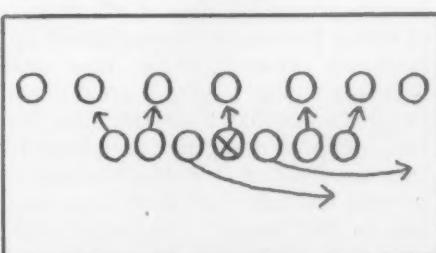


Diagram II

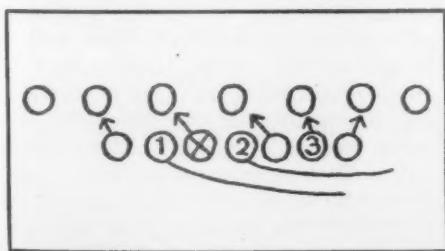


Diagram III

The middle man in the line and the men next to the ends are the most logical interferers, because, when these men pull out, the blocking as-

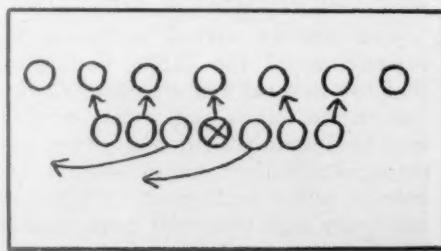


Diagram IV

Annual Meetings of Big Ten Conference Football Coaches and Officials

The Big Ten Conference football coaches met in Chicago September 13th and the officials on September 14th. The following is a report of the meetings:

IT has become customary for the Western Conference football coaches to meet annually a few days prior to September 15th, the day on which football practice begins in the Conference. This year the coaches met in Chicago on Friday, September 13th. In addition to transacting a number of items of business which concerned them solely, they agreed that, this year in the matter of punt receivers being tackled or interfered with at the moment of catching or attempting to catch a punt, if the officials are in doubt as to whether there was interference or not, the punt receiver will be given the benefit of the doubt.

The coaches further agreed that this year they would try out various plans relative to the reporting of incoming substitutes. They decided that, inasmuch as it is more or less common practice these days for the coaches to substitute freely, in some games the delays caused by substitutes reporting were unnecessarily prolonged. Most of the coaches decided to adopt the plan of having an assistant coach or some other assistant hand the incoming substitute a slip of paper containing the number of the man coming into the game and the number of the man who is to be taken out which slip is in turn to be handed to the umpire on the field. Mr. Zuppke of the University of Illinois has employed this plan for a number of years and reported that it had worked satisfactorily, and the officials in turn all reported at their meeting that they had found that the use of this plan had resulted in speeding up the game. Some of the coaches had other plans which they decided to use this season, and undoubtedly next year the Conference will adopt a uniform plan of reporting substitutes.

The coaches agreed to follow the suggestion of the Rules Committee that the general and unnecessary taping of the hands and wrists of linemen is detrimental to the game, and consequently they would observe the rule in letter and spirit. This does not mean that men who have injured hands or arms will not be permitted to use protective tape or bandages,

but it is intended to discourage the general taping of the hands and arms of all of the men in the line.

It is further recommended that the officials use a uniform set of signals indicating the character of the fouls committed in the games this fall. The following signals will be employed:

Unnecessary roughness—Military salute.

Off-side—Hands on hips.

Holding—Grasping of one wrist.

Pushing or helping runner with ball—Forward lifting movement of hands and arms from below hips.

Tripping or clipping (penalty tells which)—Front cross kick.

Illegal motion—Horizontal arc of either hand.

Refusal of penalty—Incomplete pass, touchback, no goal, no play, both sides off-side, defense advancing with recovered fumble and all plays that are called off—sifting of hands in horizontal plane.

Interference with forward pass—Pushing hands forward from shoulders with hands vertical.

Illegal forward pass (includes ball touching ineligible player)—Waving hand behind back.

A score—Both arms extended clearly above head.

Safety—Bringing palms of hands together in front of face.

Failure to report or communicating—Hand over mouth.

On Saturday, September 14th, the Conference officials met according to custom to study rules. Inasmuch as those who regularly officiate in Conference games are men of affairs most of whom have large business and professional interests these men naturally are unable to give a great deal of thought to football rules from one football season to the other. Consequently they have found it to their advantage to meet annually just before the opening of the football season at which time they study and discuss the rules and the technique of officiating. For the purpose of simplifying the rules' study, different officials accepted the responsibility of conducting rules' reviews and of analyzing the points under the different fouls and penalties.

Following are to be found the discussions as presented by these Conference officials to the others in attendance at the meeting.

Five Yard Penalties

By Meyer Morton

NO attempt is herein made to comment upon what constitutes the fouls punishable by the loss of five yards, or loss of down and five yards, but where the five yard penalty is enforced for an unusual foul, comment is made thereon. Noted under each rule, violation of which is punishable by a five yard penalty, is the spot from which the penalty is enforced, and the officials who have jurisdiction to call the foul. Where such official's name is in italics, it is an indication that the foul is placed under that official's jurisdiction for the first time in this year's rules. A question mark indicates that while the rules do not place the foul under that official's jurisdiction, it is thought that he nevertheless is in a position to cooperate in detecting the foul. Where an approved ruling construes a rule, reference to such approved ruling is made.

Rule III, Section 2: Failure of a substitute to report.—This foul is penalized by loss of five yards, but it should be noted that if in the opinion of the referee the incoming substitute has had no opportunity to report to the officials and does not in any way interfere with the play or communicate with the players, the penalty need not be inflicted. The matter of whether the player has had an opportunity to report is, of course, one of judgment to be decided by the officials.

Spot of Down—Referee, Umpire.

Rule VIII, Section 2: Off-side on kick-off.—Provides for a five yard penalty in case the kicker's side is off-side on the kick-off. The ball is kicked off five yards directly back of the original mark and a new restraining line made for the opponents five yards nearer the goal of the kicker's side. This penalty presents the question as to whether in the event that on a kick-off the kicker's side elects to kick from some point back of its own forty yard line and on the kick-off

from such point one of the players of the kicker's side is off-side, should the penalty be enforced from the point where the ball was kicked, or is the restraining line the point from which the penalty should be enforced? It would seem that in view of the fact that the kick-off is made from a point back of the restraining line at the option of the kicking side, the penalty should be enforced from the restraining line and not from the point of the kick-off.

Original Mark—Umpire.

Section 3: This section provides for a five yard penalty in case the receiving team is off-side on the kick-off and the same question is presented as in Section 2, and should, in my mind, be ruled the same way. See also Approved Ruling No. 13.

Restraining Line—Head Linesman.

Rule IX, Section 1: This section provides for a five yard penalty in the event that there are less than seven men of the team in possession of the ball on the line of scrimmage and a similar penalty in the event that they are not either on the line of scrimmage, as provided by the rule, or at least one yard back of it. See Approved Rulings Nos. 14 and 15.

Spot of Down—Umpire and Head Linesman.

Section 2: This is the general off-side rule, and it is to be noted that according to the wording of the provision for this penalty, in case of defensive off-side, first down does not automatically ensue unless the enforcement of the penalty takes the ball beyond the point necessary to be gained for first down. There are three instances in the code which do not automatically give the offense first down on fouls committed by the defensive team.

Spot of Down—Head Linesman.

Section 3: This rule provides a five yard penalty for encroachments on the neutral zone before the ball has been put in play, and as the wording

of this penalty is the same as under Section 2, it follows that in case the foul is committed by players of the defensive team, first down does not automatically ensue after the enforcement of the penalty unless the enforcement thereof places the ball beyond the point necessary to be gained to make first down. This is the second instance where the commission of a foul by the defense does not automatically give the opponents first down. See Approved Ruling No. 16.

Spot of Down—Head Linesman.

Section 4: Provides a five yard penalty for center, guard or tackle playing from a position less than five yards back of the line of scrimmage at the time the ball is put in play. This rule, of course, by its own provisions, does not prevent a lineman from being switched to the back field in the nature of a substitution, in which event, of course, the players so changed shall thereafter play in the position to which they are so shifted.

Spot of Down—Referee.

Section 5: Provides a five yard penalty for the side in possession of the ball having more than one man in motion, either directly or obliquely, toward his own goal at the time the ball is put in play. It further provides a five yard penalty if such man be a lineman and he is in motion toward his own goal and not five yards back at the time the ball is put in play. This section does not deal with shift or huddle plays and is to be distinguished therefrom. Under this rule, therefore, the following elements must be complied with to avoid a violation thereof.

- (a) Only one player of the side in possession of the ball may be in motion when it is snapped.
- (b) He must be moving directly or obliquely toward his own goal.
- (c) If he be coming out of the line he must be at least five yards

back when the ball is snapped.

- (d) If he be a backfield man, he need not be five yards back.

See Approved Rulings Nos. 17 and 18.

Spot of Down—Referee, Umpire, Head Linesman and Field Judge.

Rule XI, Section 2: Free Kick After Fair Catch.—Provides for a five yard penalty in case the kicking side is off-side on a free kick after fair catch. The same question here is presented as under Rule VIII, Sections 2 and 3, in the event that the kick is made from a point back of the spot of the catch, and should be ruled the same way.

Spot of Catch—Referee.

Section 3: Provides for a five yard penalty in the event that any player of the kicking side shall allow the ball to touch the ground in the field of play without immediately thereafter putting it in play or kicking it. In view of the fact that the penalty provided for this foul is the same as under Section 2 of this rule, the same question arises and the same ruling should be made. See Approved Rulings Nos. 21 and 23.

Spot of Catch—Referee.

Section 4: Provides that the kicker's side shall be behind the ball when it is kicked. This penalty is also the same as under Section 2 and should be ruled the same way.

Spot of Catch—Umpire.

Section 5: Provides first for a restraining line for the defensive team on free kicks after fair catch which restraining line is ten yards in advance of the line passing through the mark of catch and parallel to the goal line. The rule then provides a five yard penalty if a defensive player crosses said line before:

- (a) The ball is kicked or the referee signals with his hand that the ball has touched the ground;
- (b) The ball touches the ground

Note the drive of the Illinois men on defense who are endeavoring to get to the man with the ball. Note further the man about to tackle the ball carrier has his arms well spread and is driving for a low tackle. The lineman jumping over the pile on the ground is not hurdling.



either by accident or otherwise;

- (c) A player of the kicking side advances beyond the restraining line with the ball.

Note—That this penalty is to be enforced even if it results in placing the offending side behind its own goal.

The phraseology of this penalty is the same as that for the kicking team and presents the same question as to the spot from which it should be enforced and ruled the same way.

Restraining Line—Head Linesman.
Rule XII, Section 1: Provides for a five yard penalty in case a player is out of bounds at the time the ball is put in play, except the kicker and holder of the ball on a place kick.

Spot of Ball—Umpire; On Place Kicks, Rule 11 governs.

Rule XIII, Section 1: Imposes a five yard penalty for putting the ball in play other than by scrimmage, unless specifically provided for by the rules.

Spot of down—Referee.

Section 4: Provides a five yard penalty for guards or center taking and carrying ball on a direct pass.

Spot of Down — Referee — Head Linesman?

Section 5: Imposes a five yard penalty if the snapper-back moves the ball as if to snap it so as to draw the opponents off-side and momentarily or otherwise withholds the ball.

Spot of down—Referee.

Section 6: Provides a five yard penalty if a player on the side in possession of the ball makes a deliberate attempt, by false start or otherwise, to draw the opponents off-side, and provides further that in the event that the ball is snapped on such attempt, it shall not be regarded in play, or the scrimmage as having begun. Appearing under this section is a note providing that variations in starting signals and shift plays when used for the purpose of drawing the opponents off-side should be penalized under this section, and gives the referee discretion, when he is in doubt as to whether variations in starting signals or shift plays are used for this purpose, to direct that the ball be played over again. The number of down and point to be gained remain the same.

Spot of down—Referee.

Section 10: Imposes a five yard penalty if a player attempting to make a fair catch takes more than two steps after catching the ball. This penalty also provides that the ball shall be put in play by a scrimmage at a point five yards back of the mark of the catch, with the ensuing down to be first down with ten yards to be gained. Note under this section that the penalty is five yards; that the fair

catch is not allowed but that the ball must be put in play by a scrimmage; and that the ensuing down is first down with ten yards to gain.

Spot of Catch — Umpire — Field Judge.

Rule XIV, Section 2: Provides a five yard penalty for time out by either team more than three times during each half. The rule permits time to be taken out three times during each half without penalty, and further provides that even though time has been taken out three times during the half, for any purpose whatever, the same shall be charged up to the side so requesting the same, whether it be for the benefit of a player or not, but if after time has been taken out three times a player is removed from the game, even though it result in a fourth or fifth "time out," it does not constitute a foul under this rule. It is also to be noted that the number of the down and the point to be gained remain the same as they were before the request was made.

If therefore, this penalty is enforced against the defensive team, it does not give the team in possession of the ball first down unless the enforcement of the penalty carries the ball beyond the point necessary to make first down. In this respect, this rule is the same as the rule for defensive off-side and defensive encroachment on the neutral zone. These three rules are the only ones in the rule book providing for five yard penalties where, in the event that the foul is committed by the defensive team, it does not automatically give the offensive team first down unless the enforcement of the penalty places the ball beyond the point necessary for first down. The question may arise under this rule as to whether the player for whose benefit time was taken out is the same player who was actually removed from the game. It is possible to remove another player from the game than the one for whose benefit time is actually taken out. See Approved Rulings Nos. 29 and 30.

Spot of Down — Referee — Field Judge.

Section 3(a): Provides for a five yard penalty in case of a delay of more than thirty seconds in putting the ball in play after it is ready for play or the continuance of a huddle for more than fifteen seconds. In case the delay is on the part of the side not in possession of the ball, first down ensues automatically after the enforcement of the distance penalty. Regarding such delay in the event that it occurs on the try for point after touchdown, this penalty is enforced on the succeeding kick-off and does not take away the opportunity of the team making the try for point.

See Approved Rulings Nos. 31 and 32.
Spot of Down — Referee — Field Judge.

Section 3(b): Provides a five yard penalty for any delay arising from any cause whatsoever for more than two minutes.

Spot of Down — Referee — Field Judge.

Section 4: This Section gives the Referee power and discretion, if at any time he feels there is unreasonable delay in putting the ball in play, to arbitrarily call time and either warn or penalize the offending team. If it appears that substitutions are made, or in any manner an attempt is made to lengthen the game, he shall instruct the timekeeper not to stop the watch; during the last two minutes of each half time shall not be taken out for substitutions made by the team in possession of the ball unless it is ahead in the score.

Spot of Down—Referee.

Rule XV, Section 1: Imposes a five yard penalty on the defensive team for interfering in any way with the snapper-back before the ball is put in play.

Spot of Down — Referee — Head Linesman.

Section 2: Provides a five yard penalty for a player on either team laying his hands on or interfering with an opponent in such a way as to delay putting the ball in play.

Spot of Down — Referee — Head Linesman.

Rule XVI, Section 1(b): Provides a five yard penalty for defensive holding. See Approved Rulings Nos. 40 and 41.

Spot of Foul—Umpire—Referee.

Section 2(b): Provides a five yard penalty for defensive holding on kicked balls and specifies what shall constitute defensive holding on kicked balls.

Spot of Foul—Umpire.

Rule XVII: Incomplete and Illegal Forward Passes.

Covered by A. S. MacPhail.

Rule XXI, Section 2: Provides a five yard penalty for running into the kicker. Note that in the event that this foul is committed behind the goal line, a touchback results and note further, that running into the kicker is to be distinguished from roughing the kicker, which provides for a fifteen yard penalty, and that this penalty is enforced from the spot where the ball was put in play, rather than from the spot where the foul was committed. See Approved Ruling No. 56.

Spot of Down—Referee—Umpire—Field Judge and Head Linesman.

Section 6: Provides a five yard penalty for crawling, which penalty is enforced from the spot where the foul

(Continued on page 16)

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

President Jacobs on Football

DR. THORNWELL JACOBS, President of Oglethorpe University, in an article appearing under his name recently suggested "that the advantages of intercollegiate athletics overbalance any disadvantages and its worst evils are remediable." This point of view is sane and sound. Anyone who knows college athletics intimately must agree not only that there is more good than evil in them but, further, that the evils may be reduced to a very small minimum by wise and courageous administration.

He further states, "The very worst danger of all, as everybody knows, is that the demand for an impregnable line and four horsemen in the backfield might bring a lot of hired players to the campus, mercenaries who play for pay. All associations and conferences have rigid rules against that, but what do they amount to?" Rules and regulations will not correct this or any other fault in athletics, but the time is coming when the colleges and universities which either do not want to, or do not have to import players will play solely with other institutions that have the same attitude toward this problem. There are rules against certain practices in golf and yet a great many men use "preferred lies" instead of playing the ball as it lies, even though this may be contrary to the club rules. There is no way of guaranteeing that all men will observe golf etiquette and will play the game according to club rules. At the same time the man who won't play according to the established custom and procedure is ultimately forced to play with others of his kind. The leading colleges and universities are more and more exercising care in the making of their schedules, and the time is coming when the institution that follows the practice of loading up with athletic talent will find it difficult to secure an attractive schedule.

President Jacobs continues, "No one can deny what almost everyone has overlooked, that the tremendous development of intercollegiate athletics and particularly of football contests, with their enormous stadia, immense grounds and amazing gate receipts, has popularized college education among the masses to a degree greater than even the fondest promoters of higher education ever hoped for.

"Before September has arrived each year on every

town lot and in every back yard of America literally millions of boys from six years of age upward are playing and talking football, comparing their favorite colleges and universities and their favorite halfbacks, centers and tackles, and selecting the institution they expect to attend."

Who can say that the present growth and interest in education has not been partly the result of the interest which the youngsters and the public in general have taken in college football? Many a boy who otherwise would have been satisfied with a life work which called for no college training has, by his earlier interest in college athletics, been attracted to college, where his horizon has been broadened, where he has come in contact with the best minds on the faculty, and where he has gained some knowledge of the meaning of life.

So far as the effect of football on the undergraduates is concerned the article goes on to say, "Another tremendous asset of intercollegiate competition is that it multiplies the attractiveness of campus life, it deepens the intensity of college memories, it intensifies the sense of personal devotion of the students to the institutions where they attended." Another benefit pointed out by President Jacobs is "the improvement of the average college man by the association of the strong masculine athletic type with the cloistered intellectual, which brings an advantage to both parties."

The optimistic viewpoint of this college president toward college football is undoubtedly shared in a lesser or greater degree by most of the university presidents of the day. It is worthy of note that most of the outcries against football do not come from college presidents, but rather from those who occupy very obscure positions in the educational world, from sensational sports writers, and from others who know but little what it is all about. There are exceptions, of course, but the exceptions are very much in the minority.

Prejudice Against Innovations

MANY men are by nature prejudiced against new things. They like to work along established lines, and resent suggestions that things may be done differently. The minutes of a school board meeting, held in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1828, contain the following:

"If God had destined that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam he would have foretold it through his holy prophets. The locomotive is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to Hell."

Not many decades ago the Massachusetts General Assembly enacted legislation against the use of bath tubs. College and school athletics with their sudden growth and increase in popularity in the minds of some mark a dangerous trend. It is really surprising to hear or read so frequently the suggestion that college athletics are a menace, because they are in a prosperous condition without any attempt on the part of those who are alarmed to point out in what way a liking for amateur athletics is wrong. After all, many of the evils in athletics are imaginary rather than real.

National Prosperity

THE announcement has recently been made that this country has passed the one hundred billion dollar mark in life insurance and, further, that there has been an increase of 529 per cent in the number of students in institutions of higher learning in the last forty years. It is well to keep these figures in mind at this time because, as the football season advances, many sports and editorial writers will be calling attention to the fact that the American people spend a lot of money for football and other forms of amusement. If a people spent all of its surplus earnings for luxuries and amusements there might be cause for certain alarm, but if that same people spends even more for education, better homes, improved living conditions and for music, art and religion, certainly there is no need to be disturbed.

Selling the School to the Community

THE other day an editor in his column suggested that "this city needs to be enthused over something its high school does." Too often we hear complaints relative to the interference of the citizens with the work of the public schools. Undoubtedly many of the complaints are justified, but it would be even more serious if the citizens generally were not interested in school problems. If athletics have never done anything else, they have been worth while because they have in a large way attracted the attention of millions of people to the secondary schools and have given them a greater insight into the workings of the educational institutions.

The Football Rules

M. R. E. K. HALL, chairman of the football rules committee and the other members of the committee announced a year ago their intentions of recodifying and rewriting the football rules. In keeping with that announcement the committee has already started its work and the rules this year are in better shape than ever before. The committee, it is understood, is at present engaged in the work of further editing the rules and will no doubt this winter be prepared to pass final judgment on the work of the revision committee.

Football is a game that has grown with the years and as it has grown the need of new rules has become apparent. Hence frequent additions and changes in the code. In a game so complicated as football it is to be expected that there will be now and then contradictions and seeming inconsistencies. With the demand for these changes some of the old cardinal principles of the game have necessarily been violated. This being true, it has not been a simple matter to word rules changes in such a way as to prevent misunderstandings. It is to be hoped that in the revised book the approved rulings and special interpretations will find their places under the rules concerned.

While it is true that the present game is interesting partly because it is complicated, yet at the same time it is to be hoped that the rules committee will find it possible to state the rules in language that will make it possible for the undergraduates who play the game and for the spectators who watch the contests to

understand more clearly the legal side of the game. If anyone is inclined to believe that the present football rules are simple and to criticize those who suggest that they are not, let him answer the questions in Mr. Ray's article in the September number of the JOURNAL without reading the answers or without looking them up in the book.

These remarks are not made in a spirit of criticism but rather in a spirit of rejoicing that the rules committee has done and is doing a piece of work which will be of infinite value to the game of football.

Athletic Equipment

THE other day a coach complained about the price of football shoes. When asked how much he had paid for his street shoes, however, he admitted that they had cost him more than he had paid for the most expensive football shoes in the market. The sporting goods manufacturers, jobbers and dealers have for the most part produced and disposed of their products at reasonable prices. A study of the financial returns of the leading manufacturers will show that some of the manufacturers are not paying dividends on their investments and very few have ever paid large dividends to their stockholders. With the exception of possibly two or three of the leading jobbers these men also have carried on their business at a very small margin of profit. The writer is personally acquainted with a great many sporting goods dealers throughout the country but he knows of only a few who have ever made more than a living out of handling sporting goods equipment. In other words, although the prices charged for equipment may sometimes seem high, this is generally due to the fact that the coaches demand the very best material and workmanship in equipment and the manufacturers and dealers have not profited greatly.

The Journal's Tenth Anniversary

FOR ten years the JOURNAL has adhered to the policy of attempting to serve the interests of school and college coaches. It has in so far as possible given the coaches information regarding developments in style changes in athletics. The coaches as a class are progressive and inventive by nature. Consequently they are ever on the watch for new things. Those who have contributed articles have been willing to pass on their ideas regarding developments in the technique of coaching and consequently the JOURNAL makes it possible for every coach in the game to keep abreast of the times.

The JOURNAL is today the only magazine in the field that deals exclusively with school and college athletics. The fact that the publishers have adhered to the policy as outlined above is perhaps one reason why it has grown with the years. Further, the JOURNAL was started at the time when the present growth in athletics was pronounced and the magazine and school and college athletics have developed correlative. We trust that the coaches will in the future as in the past look upon this periodical as their publication and will freely discuss their problems in the columns of the JOURNAL and will call on the editor for any service which he may be able to render.

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(Continued from page 12)

was committed, and note that crawling is defined in the rules as an attempt by the runner to advance the ball after it has been down, viz: when any portion of the person of a player, except his hands or feet, touches the ground while he is in the grasp of an opponent. See Approved Ruling No. 58.

Spot of Foul—Referee—Umpire.

Section 9: Provides as follows: "In case the play is interfered with by some act palpably unfair and not elsewhere provided for in these rules, either the referee or the umpire shall have the power to award five yards to the offended side, the number of the down and the point to be gained being determined as provided in Rule XXIII."

Spot of Foul or Down—Referee—Umpire.

Rule XXIII: Contains the general provisions regarding the enforcement of penalties, and under said rule, the five yard penalty as provided in Rule XXI, Section 9, would be enforced from the point of the foul if the foul was committed by a player, unless otherwise specified, and that in case the foul is committed by the defensive team, it will automatically give the offensive team first down, unless it be a foul specifically providing by the rules that first down shall not ensue, but that the down and point to be gained shall remain the same, such as Rule IX, Section 1 and 2, and Rule XIV, Section 2. See Approved Rulings Nos. 59, 60 and 61.

Fouls Penalized with the Loss of Fifteen Yards

By W. D. Knight

IN the 1929 rules, there are nineteen fouls which are penalized with a loss of fifteen yards. These will be taken up in the order in which they appear in the rules.

1. Section 2 of Rule III on page 4 provides that an incoming substitute shall not communicate with any of the players upon the field until after the ball has been put in play. Referee and umpire are given jurisdiction of this rule. An official may help to prevent such violations by telling the men not to communicate when they report to him.

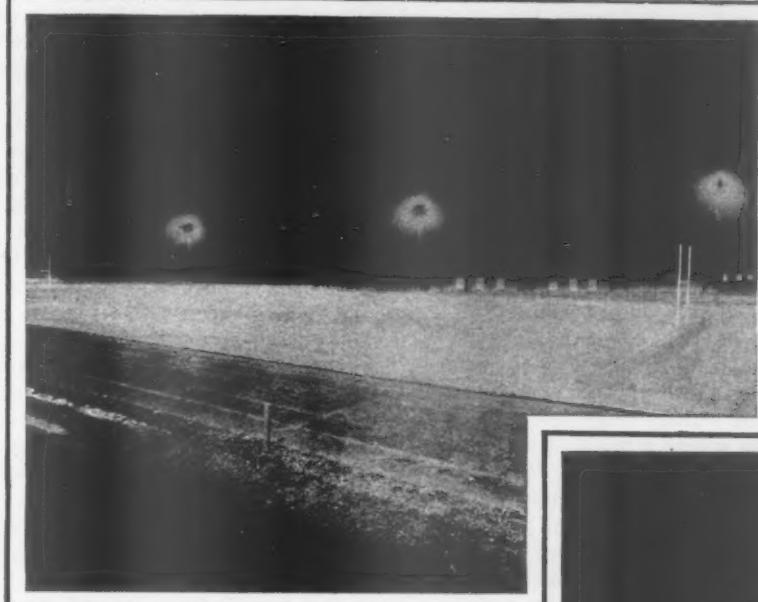
2. Section 3 of Rule IV on page 7 provides that no player shall leave the field of play nor shall any representative of either team be allowed on the field of play (except the one repre-

sentative to attend an injured player) during the one minute intermission between the first and second periods and between the third and fourth periods. The referee and umpire are given jurisdiction. It is suggested that the custom which has been followed by officials in the past of warning each team at the close of the first and third periods not to leave the field and, if deemed necessary, of conferring with each side before the game as to what trainer or doctor will come on the field and advising him of the permission which must be obtained, will prevent the necessity of penalties. As a matter of fact, teams and trainers and doctors are now well advised of this rule, and I cannot recall seeing a penalty for violation for a good many years.

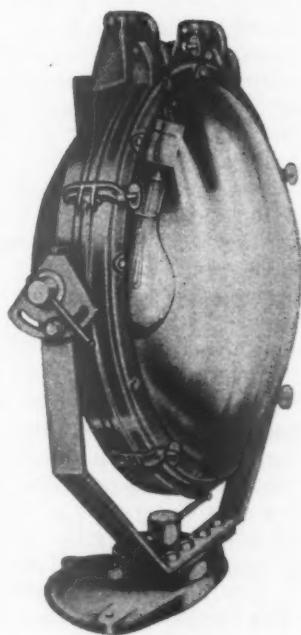
3. Rule IX, Section 6, on page 17, requiring all players to come to an absolute stop for a period of approximately one second in their new positions, is under the jurisdiction of all four officials. Until a year or two ago all four were not charged with enforcing this rule. It is a matter on which all should work with the refree, and, in case he desires, a referee may suggest any particular man or part of the formation he wishes a particular official to watch. This is a rule which has caused a good deal of discussion during the past few years, but, as now stated, the rule is quite clear, and if all four officials work together on it, violation should be eliminated. A referee is certainly entitled to help on this, and the rule now places equal responsibility upon each official. Approved ruling 19 on this play states that a single man in motion is not considered a shift player and if he is in motion toward the opponent's goal line when the ball is snapped his penalty is 5 yards under section 5. On all huddle and shift plays, one or more men failing to come to a full stop for a second draw a penalty of 15 yards under section 6, but if all players come to a legal stop and then one or more men start again before the ball is snapped, the play is judged under section 5, unless the judgment of the officials is that the movement is a second shift, in which case section 6 applies. Five examples are given in approved ruling 19 of plays under this section.

4. Rule XV, Section 3, on page 24, provides that when a player has an opportunity to make a fair catch, opponents who are off-side shall not in

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any way interfere with him or with the ball. It further provides that opponents who are on-side may attempt to catch the ball but they shall not interfere with an opportunity to make a fair catch except in an actual attempt to catch the ball themselves. The umpire and field judge are given jurisdiction and in addition to the loss of fifteen yards, the offended side is to have a fair catch whether the ball is caught or not. It is noted in italics that a player running toward a "fly-ball" has the right of way and if opponents are off-side, they must get out of his way or otherwise they may interfere with his opportunity to make a fair catch. Unless a kick is a short one, the field judge may have more chance to rule on this play than the umpire, but on the other hand, when a kick is short the umpire will have a better view of the situation. The approved ruling on this section cites the case where a player of Team B is about to catch a punt. Just before the ball reaches his hands he is tackled by a player of Team A, but catches the ball while falling. The field judge rules: Interference with player having opportunity to make fair catch. The referee allows the fair catch and penalty even though the man did not signal. The same ruling would apply if he fumbles the ball.

5. Rule XV, Section 4, page 25, provides that no player shall be thrown to the ground after he has made a fair catch. The umpire and the field judge are given jurisdiction. The field judge will ordinarily be in best position to rule on this and there should be no difficulty in deciding whether or not there has been a violation.

6. Rule XV, Section 6, page 25, prohibits unlawful helping of a runner of the side in possession of the ball, prohibits interlocking interference and defines these terms. The referee is given jurisdiction. He, of course, is in the best position to pass on such violation. This is a rule of which violations are now infrequent and a poorly coached team is, of course, more apt to violate than one well coached.

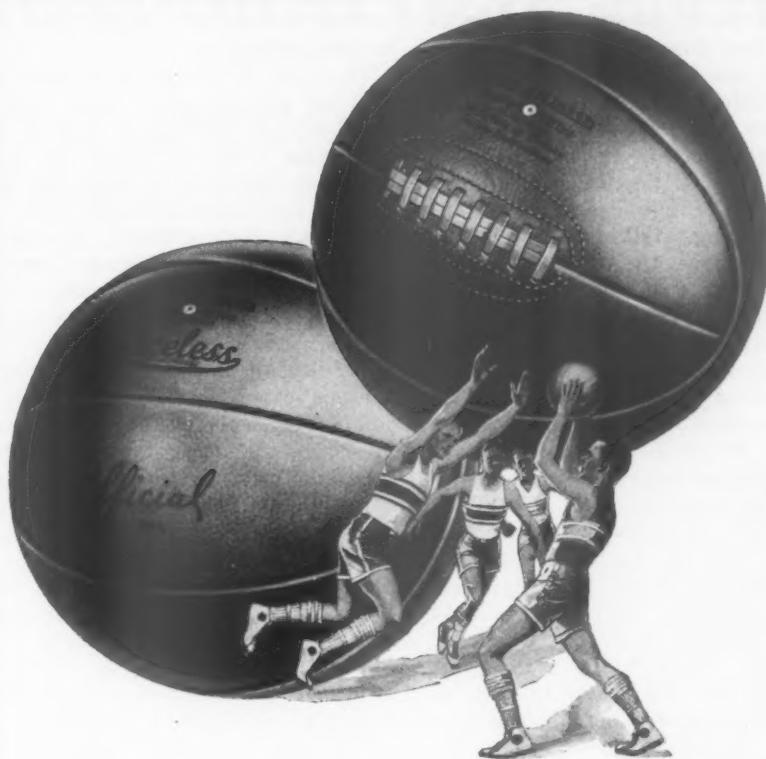
7. Rule XVI has to do with obstruction of opponents by use of hands and arms after the ball is put in play. Section 1(a) of this rule on page 26 prohibits the use of hands and arms by the side in possession of the ball. Authority and responsibility to call such fouls are given to both the umpire and referee, whereas in the 1928 rules and previously, only the umpire was assigned this responsibility. It is submitted that each official should report to the umpire and referee such fouls as come under his observation.

Holding by men in the interference can better be observed by the referee than by the umpire, which is probably one of the reasons that definite authority and responsibility are now given to him.

7a. Rule XVI, Section 2, page 26, prohibits the use of hands by players of the side kicking the ball and gives jurisdiction to the umpire. Holding in the line and by men coming through and going down the field can best be seen by the umpire. Holding at the end of the line and by men going down the field can best be observed by the linesmen and field judge.

8. Rule XVI, Section 3(a) provides that if the side in possession of the ball should pass, no player of the passing side who has crossed the line of scrimmage shall, either before or after the pass has been made, interfere with an opponent until the ball has been touched, except in an actual attempt to catch the ball. It further provides that on passes which cross the line of scrimmage, such players as are ineligible shall be penalized for interference if they in any way obstruct the right of way of defensive players, and that in case of doubt as to such interference or obstruction of right of way, the penalty shall be inflicted. The field judge, umpire and linesmen will give jurisdiction. In addition to the 15 yard penalty, if this occurs before the fourth down, the play also counts as a down. In the first paragraph of 3(a) in lines 3 and 4 the words "in any manner" have been omitted in the 1929 wording. In the last line the words "or bat" have been eliminated. The second paragraph of section 3(a) is new this year.

It is suggested that the reason for adding the new paragraph was to cover specifically, and define as illegal, a practice which some teams had in 1928 of sending one or more ineligible linemen down the field before the eligible prospective receiver of the pass to serve as a "vision screen," assisting the eligible player and obstructing the right of way of the secondary defense. Approved ruling 43 cites the case where on a forward pass one or more linemen (ineligible) of Team A take a post such that the vision and right of way of the defensive halfback of Team B is obstructed. The umpire rules: That although no contact occurred this is interference. Attention is called to the fact that if a forward pass does not cross the line of scrimmage, interference behind A's line of scrimmage is not prohibited, that is to say, that scrimmage and actual blocking by Team A is legal behind its line of scrimmage on a forward pass which does not cross the line of scrimmage.



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Similarly the players of Team B can cross the lines of scrimmage and interfere there legally in any manner. Approved ruling 42 cites the case of a lineman on Team A who charges, driving an opposing lineman back a yard from the line of scrimmage. He continues to block the opposing lineman and a forward pass develops from the play. The referee rules: No interference, as this rule is not intended to cover the charging and blocking of opposing linemen.

9. Rule XVII, Section 2, page 29, provides that the ball may not be passed or thrown toward the opposing goal by a player of the side which did not put the ball in play from a scrimmage and gives the referee jurisdiction to pass on violations. A footnote provides that this penalty may not be declined unless the ball is intercepted before striking the ground, or goes out of bounds. Referees in the past have not been called upon to rule on this very frequently and probably will not have much trouble with this rule this year.

10. Rule XVII, Section 12, page 31, provides that no player shall intentionally throw the ball to the ground anywhere in front of him in order to make an incompletely forward pass and gives the referee jurisdiction. If the offense occurs before the fourth down it shall count as a down in addition to the penalty. This penalty can not be declined.

11. Rule XXI, Section 2, page 34, prohibits running into or roughing the player who has kicked the ball and provides a 15 yard penalty for roughing the kicker and a penalty of 15 yards and disqualification for flagrant roughing of the kicker. All four officials are given jurisdiction as they should be. Approved ruling 56 cites the case where a Team B lineman breaks through and blocks a kick, but his charge carries him into the kicker who is knocked down. Team A claims penalty for running into kicker. The referee rules: That the kicker was knocked down as an accidental part of a successfully executed play; no penalty.

12. Section 3 of Rule XXI, page 34, prohibits piling up on a player after the referee has declared the ball dead or after the player in possession of the ball has been downed and is in the grasp of an opponent. All four officials are given jurisdiction. This rule should be strictly enforced, but it should be kept in mind that there are cases where several men of Team B may tackle the runner almost simultaneously, and more than one man may seem to be piled upon the runner. Officials can distinguish such plays, however.

13. Rule XXI, Section 4 on page 34,

prohibits hurdling and gives jurisdiction to the referee. With the coming in of the requirement to gain 10 yards in four downs and with the coming in of the forward pass, the hurdling which some of us saw about twenty-five years ago has been almost entirely eliminated.

14. Rule XXI, Section 5, prohibits unnecessary roughness, which includes tripping, striking of opponent anywhere above the knee with the foot or any part of the leg below the knee, tackling the man when clearly out of bounds, throwing to the ground the player with the ball after it has been declared dead, or *striking an opposing lineman on the head, neck or face with the palm of the hand, except when the arms are moving with the body as part of the charge, or any other act of unnecessary roughness.* The lines in italics are new and all four officials are given jurisdiction as they should be and all four should exercise this jurisdiction whenever the occasion warrants it. It has been suggested that the provision was inserted in this year's rules to stimulate umpires to call unnecessary rough stuff in the use of the hands in line play which perhaps has not been called a foul, but this change in the rule makes it imperative for the officials to penalize the use of the open hand by the defensive lineman on an opponent's head, neck or face before the defensive lineman's charge develops. If he is playing a "waiting game" he is not permitted to ward off a charging opponent by using the open hand or hands on said opponent's head, neck or face.

14a. Section 5(b) prohibits running or diving or throwing oneself against a player obviously out of the play before or after the ball has been declared dead and gives jurisdiction to all four officials. The following words which appeared in the 1928 rules have been dropped from the 1929 rules; they are: "or roughing the player who has made a forward pass." It should be understood that the forward passer is accorded no more protection than that afforded any other offensive player.

15. Rule XXI, Section 7, page 35, prohibits unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the players or anyone connected with the teams, and includes the use of abusive or insulting language to opponents or officials, and further provides that concealing the ball beneath the clothing or substituting any article for the ball or "hiding" on the side lines shall be deemed unsportsmanlike conduct and that the calling by a player on defense of words or signals for the obvious purpose of disconcerting the offense will be deemed unsportsmanlike conduct.

All four officials are given jurisdiction and for flagrant conduct in addition to the loss of 15 yards, there shall be disqualification.

16. Rule XXII has to do with conduct of persons other than players. Section 1 of this rule on page 36 provides that there should be no coaching by substitutes or any other person not participating in the game and makes all four officials responsible. In addition to the distance penalty, the offender shall be excluded from the neighborhood of the field of play for the remainder of the game.

17. Section 2 of this rule prohibits persons other than the players, officials, the representatives mentioned in section 3, or an incoming substitute, coming upon the field of play at any time without permission of the referee or umpire. The referee and umpire are given jurisdiction. Officials are seldom bothered by violation of this rule. It perhaps played an important part in the game and was intended to help the officials a good many years ago in the days when games were played with small if any stands and no protection to the field except a fence of one or two wires and one or two oversized policemen.

18. Section 3 of this rule on page 36 provides that in case of injury to a player one representative of the player's team may come upon the field to attend the injured player, but before communicating with any player he must first report to the referee or umpire. The referee and umpire are given jurisdiction. The situation in the Western Conference, where trainers and doctors are familiar with the rule, has not called for any penalties for a good many years.

19. Section 4 of Rule XXII, page 37, provides that all who are admitted within the enclosure must sit throughout the game and no person shall be allowed to walk up and down on either side of the field. The referee and umpire are given jurisdiction, but this rule has not occasioned many penalties in the last few years.

The Rules Committee should be credited with an excellent edition of this year's rules with the added suggestions to officials which appear on the inside cover and which, as it states, are fundamentally essential to proper officiating. A good official needs to know his rules, should be in good physical and mental condition for a game so that he will be able to cover his part of the work and the field and see what happens, and then have the courage to call what he sees. On the other hand, if the game is played cleanly and without violations he should not feel that he must call a few penalties in order to call attention to the other officials or to himself. If

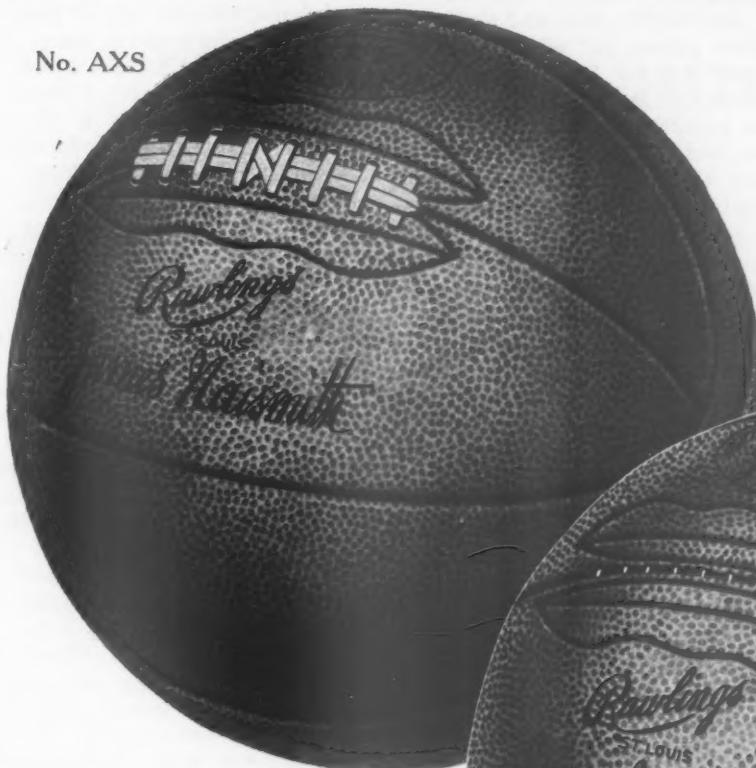
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the game can be played without the calling of penalties by conscientious officials it means that the game has been clean and fast and probably that the players have been so busy playing good football they have not had the time nor inclination to break the rules.

The rules provide it is proper to warn the players about infractions of certain rules. If this is done, it often makes for a more harmonious game and better results, if the official warning the player will notify the captain of his team at the same time, telling him he has just warned a certain player for a certain violation. Other players will hear the warning and if the captain knows of it, he will undoubtedly immediately warn the player, also, and if later a penalty is necessary for the same offense, the player himself, his fellow players and his captain know of the previous warning. It makes for a better understanding if the player on whom the penalty is called is told exactly what the penalty is for, and if the captain of his team is told at the same time just what the penalty was called for. Officials are in the game to see that the game is played according to the rules. They should act as gentlemen themselves, and treat the players as gentlemen, remembering the latter are often nothing more than boys who are thrown into a situation where they are easily excited or stirred up. Players should not be nagged by an official and an official should not continue to threaten to penalize a player. If a warning is proper, give the warning; after that, inflict the penalty. Do not keep threatening to do so and keep the players on edge by such threats. If a game can be played without penalties, and officials are helping bring this about by their presence and demeanor, they should not feel they have failed to do a good job that day by not calling penalties. They should feel they have really fulfilled the purpose for which they are on the field.

Loss of a Down Penalties

By A. S. MacPhail

THE penalties under this heading in the Index of the Rule Book apply first, only to the team in possession of the ball; and, second (with the exception of Rule XVIII, Section 4, covering the recovery of a blocked kick, which is in reality not a penalty at all) *only to forward pass plays*, seven in number. These are:

1. Pass made less than five yards back.
2. More than one forward pass in any play.

3. Pass touched by more than one eligible player.
4. Pass out of bounds on the fly.
5. Incomplete pass.
6. Intentionally grounded pass.
7. Pass on which there is interference by the passing side.

The first three and the seventh may be grouped generally as *illegal* passes—penalties for which may be declined; the fourth, fifth and sixth are incomplete passes for which the penalties may not be declined. In this connection, it is well to remember that, as penalties on all illegal passes may be declined, the referee should not blow the ball dead, while on all incomplete passes (including passes intentionally grounded) they may not be declined and the ball is blown dead as soon as the pass is grounded.

Before taking up these pass plays, it might be well to consider when a play becomes a pass, and the player a forward passer. It is generally accepted that a player about to make a forward pass becomes the passer (and the play a forward pass) the instant the ball leaves the passer's hand. You all have seen many close plays of this nature. I remember one that Lipp and I had at Ohio State several years ago, right in front of the Ohio State bench. The coaching staff was about equally divided, after the game, as to whether the ball was fumbled, or ruled correctly as an incompletely passed. It is of course solely a matter of judgment, but I do not believe a referee can rule a player is attempting to pass by the fact that his arm is going forward. The player may bring the passing arm and the ball forward half a dozen times before actually passing—and he may do so a number of times and then run with the ball. It seems to me the line of demarcation is when the ball actually leaves his hands. The player then becomes the passer. If the ball is knocked down it becomes an incompletely passed. If, however, the ball has not left his hands and he drops the ball either to his side or behind him when hit by a defensive player coming through, it should be ruled a fumble.

Let's review these seven passes briefly with regard to changes in the 1929 rules; situations likely to occur, and some of the duties of officials in connection therewith.

PASS MADE LESS THAN 5 YARDS BACK

Rule XVII, Sections 3 and 3(a), reads as follows:

"Section 3—A player of the side which put the ball in play from scrimmage may hand or throw the ball any distance toward the opponents' goal under the following restrictions:

"Section 3(a)—The pass, whether

handed or thrown, must be made from a point at least 5 yards back of the scrimmage line."

You will note from this section that the pass must be made by the side which put the ball in play, that it may be *handed* or thrown forward, and that it must be made from a point five yards back from the scrimmage line.

I doubt whether any of you, in your officiating, have seen many forward passes made by a team which did not put the ball in play. I heard of one last year, in which a player who caught a punt threw a forward pass. Obviously the pass is illegal. In the Detroit-Carnegie Tech game in 1927, Brazil of Detroit, playing safety, caught a long punt. He intended as the Carnegie players closed in on him, to make a lateral and backward pass to his left. The player who was supposed to receive the ball got a trifle ahead of Brazil, the pass was forward instead of backward and it was, consequently, illegal. Also, it is an illegal pass, if on an indirect pass, the quarterback, in close formation, takes the ball from the center and hands or throws it to a back who is even slightly in front of the quarter when he receives the ball. Colgate has for some years used a play with a threat man back, in which there is cross blocking in the line, and the ball is passed through the quarter, laterally, to a back on a quick thrust play through the hole. In some of these plays it is hard for the referee to determine whether the quarter is passing the ball forward or backward, and the quarterback, in such a play, is not at least five yards behind the line of scrimmage. The direction of the pass is one for the head linesman, who is, I think, in best position to check.

Approved Ruling 44 covers this section and is familiar to everyone.

MORE THAN ONE FORWARD PASS ON ANY PLAY

Section 3(b) of Rule XVII reads: "Only one forward pass may be made in each scrimmage."

The section is quite clear. The play is most apt to be one in which a forward pass followed by a lateral pass, slightly backward, is planned, the second receiver is out of position, and the second pass, therefore, is forward. This second pass is, of course, an illegal pass—the penalty may be declined.

PASS TOUCHED BY MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE PLAYER

This play is covered by Rule XVII, Section 7, which reads as follows:

"If a player of the passer's side legally touches a ball which has been passed forward, he only of his side may recover or attempt to secure possession of the ball until it touches the

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"If a forward pass, after having been touched by an eligible player of the passer's side, is touched by another player of that side who was originally 'eligible' (before the ball has been touched by an opponent), the pass shall not be considered as completed."

Under the penalty you will note the wording, "for such incompletely passed, same as Section 3(a). Note—This penalty may be declined." It seems to me the choice of the wording is unfortunate. It is really an illegal, not an incompletely passed, and, of course, consistent as such, that the penalty may be declined. This is apparent from a consideration of the definitions in Rule XXIII, Section 11:

"An incompletely forward pass is not a foul and the penalties therefore may not be declined."

It follows that an illegal pass is a foul and the penalties may be declined. The word illegal instead of incompletely could well be used in the wording of this section.

The section is easily understood, but its application is often difficult. When a group of players are all trying for the ball, it may be touched almost simultaneously by several, and the umpire and field judge must observe clearly every detail of the play—who touched it first, who touched it next, etc. Of course, the instant the pass is touched by an opponent, everything is off, and anyone has a right to the ball.

These plays come up in important games, and often. In a Sewanee-Kentucky game several years ago, there was a spectacular long lateral pass for what looked like the winning touchdown, caught simultaneously, high in the air, by the Kentucky left end and left half. They came to the ground together with the ball, but the pass was clearly illegal.

Some of you saw and may remember the Stanford-Army game last fall, when Cagle took the ball around left end on a running play to about the ten yard line. He was cut off, reversed and came back around, some ten yards back of where he started. As Stanford players closed in on him, he forward passed to the two yard line, where the ball hit his right half-back on the chest and bounded into the arms of the right end, who was facing the goal line and less than a yard away. The play was ruled correctly as an illegal pass and is typical of the kind of situations very apt to arise that are covered by this section.

PASS OUT OF BOUNDS ON THE FLY

Covered by Rule XVII, Section 11. "If the ball, after having been legally passed forward, goes out of

bounds before it touches the ground, unless it be touched by an ineligible player, the pass shall not be considered as completed."

This section is perfectly clear and the reading suffices.

It might be well to note here that a pass striking the goal post on the fly is out of bounds and therefore incomplete.

INCOMPLETE PASS

Covered by Rule XVII, Section 4. Section has not been altered and is of course well understood.

The penalties on all of the five passes covered above are the same, viz:

Loss of down, on any down except the fourth, and loss of the ball if the play occurs after a fourth down has been declared. If there have been one or more illegal passes in the series, the side which made the illegal or incomplete pass loses five yards in addition to the down.

INTENTIONALLY GROUNDED PASS

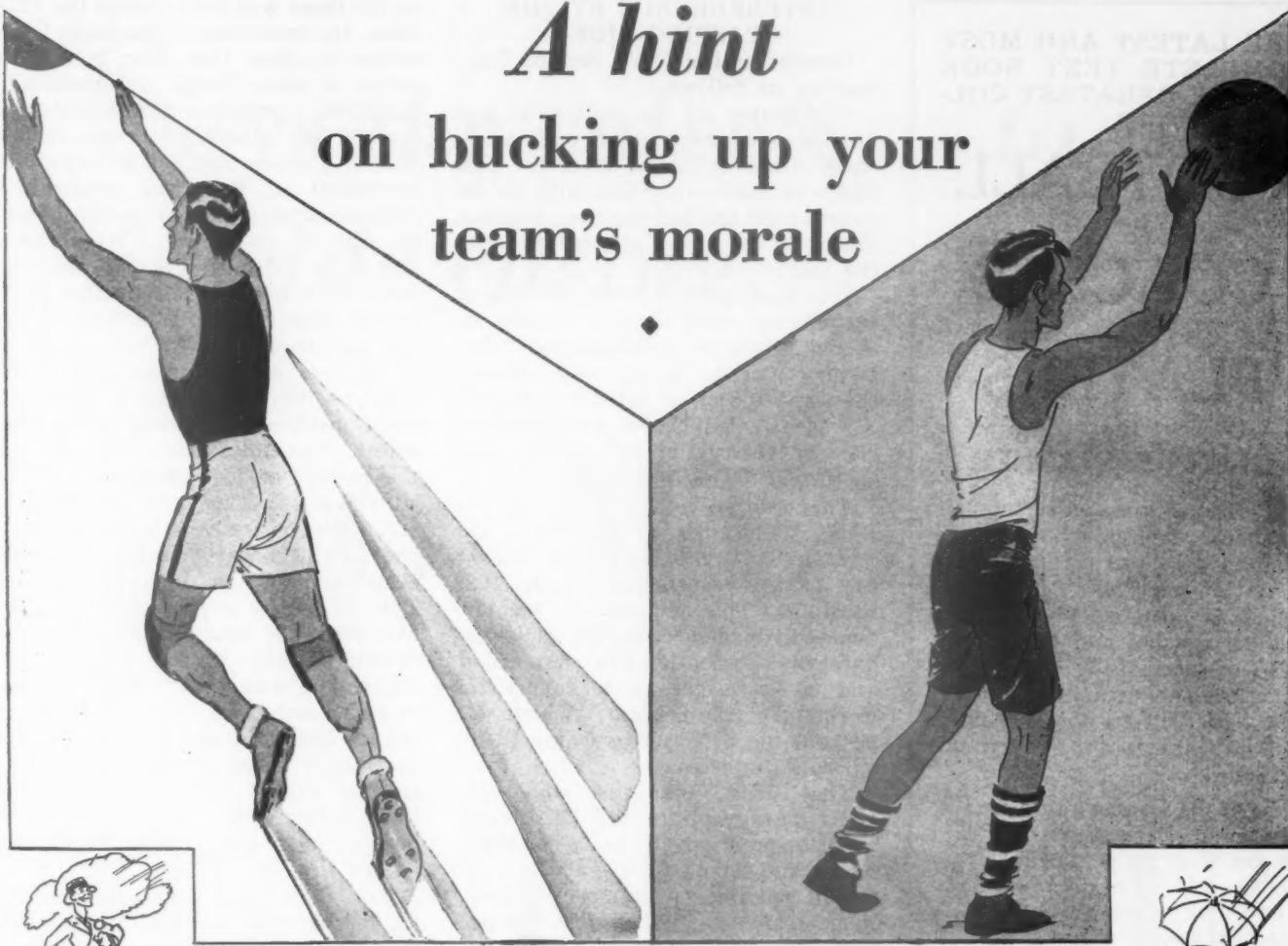
Rule XVII, Section 12, provides:

"No player shall intentionally throw the ball to the ground anywhere in front of him in order to make an incompletely forward pass."

This matter in ruling on intentionally grounded forward passes is not very difficult unless a referee desires to function as a mind reader. Unless the pass is clearly purposefully and intentionally grounded, he can hardly call it as such. If the player throws the ball forward into a zone where players of his team are stationed, or supposed to be stationed, I don't see how the referee can rule the pass intentionally grounded. In making a forward pass when the players of his team are not in close proximity to the passer, the passer is giving the opportunity to the defense to intercept it. If, however, the passer sees that his eligible men have failed to execute the signal and are not available to be passed to, and throws the ball down on the ground a yard or two ahead of himself and the ball does not cross the scrimmage, I would penalize the play. Possibly also, a penalty is in order if he gives the ball a wild heave for such a long distance, and so far from opponents that he knows it could not possibly be intercepted. As stated above, the actual cases for which a referee can conscientiously penalize are so obviously intentionally grounded that little question will arise.

The penalty under this section is loss of down and 15 yards, except on fourth down, and on fourth down, loss of the ball and 15 yards. The penalty, which is for an incompletely passed pass, may not be declined.

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INTERFERENCE BY THE PASSING SIDE

Covered by Rule XVI, Section 3(a), reading as follows:

"No player of the said side, who has crossed the line of scrimmage, shall, either before or after the pass has been made, interfere with an opponent until the ball has been touched, except in an actual attempt to catch the ball."

"On passes which cross the line of scrimmage, such players as are ineligible shall be penalized for interference if they in any way obstruct the right-of-way of defensive players. (In case of doubt as to such interference or obstruction of right-of-way, the penalty shall be inflicted.)"

This section was changed by the Rules Committee as follows: The words, "in any manner," in lines 3 and 4, have been omitted in the 1929 wording. This elimination was undoubtedly made because the additional paragraph to Section 3(a) was added, and is so specific as to render the words, "in any manner," which was perhaps too general a wording in the old rules, unnecessary in 1929.

The Rules Committee added the above paragraph to the 1929 rules, as I understand it, to cover specifically and define as illegal the practice of sending one or more ineligible linemen ahead of the eligible, prospective receiver of the pass to serve as a "screen" and to assist the eligible player by obstructing the view and right-of-way of the secondary men on the defense. The provisions of the paragraph are very clear and are set forth by the new Approved Ruling 43 as follows:

"On a forward pass play, one or more ineligible linemen of Team A take a position so that the view and right-of-way of the halfback of defensive Team B is obstructed. Umpire rules: "That although no contact has occurred, this is interference."

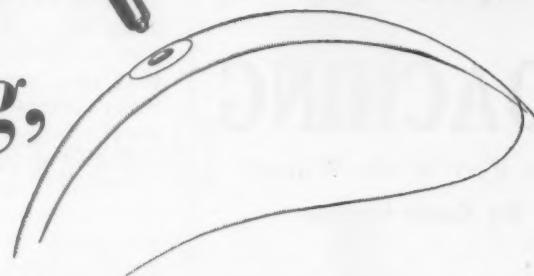
In the Army-Stanford game last fall, the Army questioned the right of Stanford linemen to be in front of the eligible men on the passing side, claiming that their presence served to block the vision of the man in the secondary defense and obstructed his right-of-way to the ball, even though there was no body contact on the play. It was their contention, both before and during the game, that the words in the old ruling, "interfere in any manner" covered the action of these big linemen in blocking the vision and right-of-way, and was "interference in any manner" as covered by the old rules. The officials did not agree with their viewpoint. The new paragraph has made it very explicit, and whether

or not there was doubt under the 1928 rules, the intention of the Rules Committee is clear this year, and such action is made illegal. Theoretically the Rules Committee are undoubtedly correct, but I think that most officials here will agree that the practical enforcement of this rule presents a problem that is rather serious from the officials' standpoint. We all have had some difficulties in the practical application of the rules to pass plays and on close cases of interference. It was rather difficult to keep track of all players on such plays under the rules as they were, and without the additional burden imposed by the 1929 rules. The Rules Committee now ask the umpire or field judge to observe all players in motion down the field and to determine whether or not any one's right-of-way or vision has been obstructed by an ineligible player. This is asking a good deal. In the first place the official down field must determine who is and who is not eligible. Perhaps Mr. Rockne sends in an entirely new team. How much chance has the umpire or field judge to classify these players on the succeeding plays? What position did that fellow who obstructed somebody's vision play? Was he eligible or not?

And then, some of the coaches, in an endeavor to assist us in handling this problem, will decide to use their eligible fullback, halfback or end to screen the receiver and use the ineligible men as decoys. Will some one please tell us what to do about that? Of course if Chicago was playing Ohio State this fall, a Chicago scout would have seen these players in four or five games from the press stand, and he would have nothing to do but diagram plays. He would probably be able to tell Mr. Stagg some time during the season whether ineligible or eligible players are being used to screen Ohio State's passes—but I doubt if any official is going to check it on the field with any great degree of accuracy.

All four officials should cooperate to check eligibility this year, as the first umpire or field judge that calls this one may be greeted by a lot of "Boos" from the opposition. Obstruction of vision, or the interference of a right-of-way without bodily contact is liable to be pretty close and largely a question of judgment (even if the ineligible and eligible players can be classified); and I hazard the opinion that the coaches are going to be displeased at various times with some of the judgment exhibited by some of the officials that call the penalty. It is not so hard to get along with a football coach on a question involving a ruling on a concrete play,

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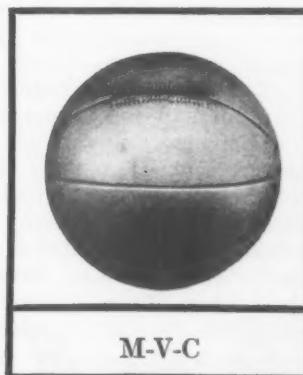
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but this intangible obstruction of vision and right-of-way is such a close matter and presents so many difficult situations that I think the officials' judgment will be criticized whenever the situation arises. Vision and right-of-way will be obstructed on a great many plays that neither the umpire or the field judge sees. The fact that may ease the situation is that many teams do not use the play a great deal. In this connection, *it seems to me the tendency of the rules in recent years is to increase in too great a degree the situations depending solely on the officials' judgment for determination.*

It is well to note in Section 3(a) of Rule XVI covering interference by the side making the forward pass that the rule reads "interfere with an opponent until the ball has been touched." Many interferences on forward pass plays are not called as fouls and many which have been penalized were not in reality fouls. In a game in Chicago some years ago, the referee ran down some twenty yards calling an interference on a play which happened directly in front of one of the other officials. A tall defensive player reached high in the air and caught the ball. Instantly, before the defensive player had a good hold on the ball, the eligible offensive player batted the ball out of his hands and it fell to the ground. The referee called an interference, but the umpire reminded him that it could not be an interference for the ball had been touched, and that anyway the referee was not calling interference on that day that far away. Of course, if any player jumps up into the air and touches the ball, opponents may go into him or any member of his team immediately after he touches the ball. In Rule XVI, Section 3(a) the word "until" is too often overlooked. After the ball has been touched it is no longer necessary to look for interference.

Interference can occur on a forward pass play when either the ball or an eligible player of Team A has crossed the line of scrimmage. It should be noted, however, that, if a forward pass does not cross the line of scrimmage, interference on or behind A's line of scrimmage by either team is not prohibited. That is to say, screening and blocking by Team A is legal on or behind its line of scrimmage on passes which do not cross the line of scrimmage.

Head linesmen can be of material assistance to the referee in checking whether the pass in such cases does or does not cross the line of scrimmage, as they are in better position than the referee to check this matter.

There is one other situation that might be anticipated with some concern this fall. Only about one play out of several that ends up in a forward pass looks like one when it starts. A fast halfback on the A team starts out around left end on a running play. Some of the A players cut across B's line of scrimmage and block. The halfback reverses, goes back around and finally passes, the play consuming twenty or thirty seconds. Umpires and field judges are expected to see and remember everything that happened across the line of scrimmage on the running play. Things that happened legally there may be illegal because, and if, twenty seconds later the play develops into a pass.

The penalty for interference by the passing side is the loss of a down and fifteen yards; if on fourth down, the loss of the ball and fifteen yards, and the penalty of course may be declined.

RECOVERY ON BLOCKED KICK

The remaining case of loss of a down penalties is the case of a blocked kick that does not cross the line of scrimmage and is recovered by a member of the kicking side. Section 4 of Rule XVIII covering this reads as follows:

"When a kicked ball does not cross the line of scrimmage as a result of being blocked by either side (or for any other reason) it may be recovered and advanced by the receiving side; if a member of the kicking side recovers it, the ball is dead at the point of recovery and the play shall count a down, the point to be gained remaining the same."

Under the 1928 rules, you will recall that a blocked kick that did not cross the line of scrimmage could be recovered and advanced by either side. This year, if Team A kicks from behind its line of scrimmage and the kick is blocked or does not cross the line of scrimmage and is recovered by Team A, the ball is dead, and the play counts a down. If it is blocked and goes out of bounds, however, it goes to the opponents where it crossed the side line.

Duties of the officials in connection with these rules and penalties is a broad subject.

Most of the sections considered, particularly the ones apt to cause difficulty in enforcement, especially relate to the work of the umpire and field judge, and, as I do not work in these capacities, I can speak freely.

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ing interference on forward pass plays. I believe some of the reasons why this may be true have been covered herein. It is also true that faulty mechanics and a lack of cooperation between umpires and field judges, who possibly have not worked together before, is responsible for some of the criticism. I've seen a good many games in the past few years in which I thought a referee, linesman and two field judges were working, and several cases of interference where the field judge was looking at the umpire and vice versa in a desire to award to the other the honor of calling a perfectly obvious interference.

In a game a few seasons ago that determined the Southern Conference Championship in which the field judge called an interference on the defense on a long pass on the 2 yard line, the umpire, who had run down the field, waved energetically at the same time that it was an incompletely passed.

The development of the open and running game in the past few years has necessitated the referee working farther back behind the threat man and he generally stays back a trifle unless he relishes being cut down on reverse plays and spinners. It seems to me the position of the referee and the additional legislation by the Rules Committee against the screen pass warrants the umpire in working and staying closer this season to the line of scrimmage where he is in better position to observe the play in the line, catch illegal blocking and interference by ineligible linemen, and in better position to render assistance to the referee in quick thrust plays on both fumbles and progress.

Some umpires seem to feel they are apt to be in the way if they work close enough to the line of scrimmage to see what is going on. I believe it is possible, and I have seen many good umpires who work close up and still do not bother either the roving center, the defensive fullback or the half on their side. With an umpire that works close to the line of scrimmage and with the agreement that I understand exists in the Western Conference between most umpires and field judges that the umpire takes the play in front of him and the field judge anything between them, some of the faulty mechanics you can see in other sections of the country would be eliminated.

With the umpire working closer to the line of scrimmage, opposite the linesman, and moving backward and outwards slowly; all of the players going down are within a diamond shaped area. The referee is behind the passer, the linesman on one side,

the umpire on the other, and the responsibility on anything except very short passes is with the field judge, who has both ball and players coming toward him.

Fouls Penalized by Five and Twenty-five Yards and by Loss of Half the Distance to the Goal Line

By Lee E. Daniels

I

FOULS PENALIZED BY LOSS OF DOWN AND FIVE YARDS

A. Second or third illegal forward pass made in any series of downs.

1. Forward pass not made five yards back of line of scrimmage. Rule XVII, Section 3(a). (This may be declined.) Duty of umpire and referee.

2. Only one forward pass in each scrimmage. Rule XVII, Section 3(b). (This may be declined.) Duty of referee.

B. Second or third incompletely passed forward pass in any series of downs.

1. Forward pass striking ground in field of play. Rule XVII, Section 4. (This penalty may not be declined.) Duty of umpire and referee.

2. Second eligible man of passer's side touching forward pass. Rule XVII, Section 7. (This penalty may be declined.) Duty of umpire.

3. Forward pass going out of bounds before touching the ground. Rule XVII, Section 11. (This penalty may not be declined unless first touched by an ineligible player of the passer's side.) Duty of umpire and linesman.

As an example of the above, let us take a series of plays, assuming that A has the ball, first down and ten yards to go. The first play is an end run which gains two yards; the second play is a forward pass which is incompletely passed. The penalty is the loss of a down, thereby making the next play third down, eight yards to go. The following play is any one of the following: A pass made less than five yards back, two forward passes in one scrimmage, a forward pass striking the ground in the field of play, a forward pass going out of bounds and a forward pass partially caught by A's right end and deflected into the hands of the left end of Team A; following any of the above, the next play, after the infliction of a five yard penalty and a down, would be fourth down, thirteen yards to go. On the fourth down, a forward pass in accordance with any of the above is tried, which, upon being incomplete, would give the ball to Team B

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at the spot where the ball was put in play at the beginning of the fourth down, as on fourth down the penalty of five yards is not inflicted.

On an attempted forward pass, the referee, I believe, should angle backward, away from the play, being sure that he has in mind a spot which is approximately five yards behind the line of scrimmage and following along with the passer until the pass has been made, after which he should follow with reasonable speed down the field to where the pass is made unless a penalty is to be called, in which event instead of following without sounding the whistle and by giving some sign that a penalty is called, such as the marking of the heel or the waving of a handkerchief, hesitate long enough to give this information to his fellow officials if possible and then follow down. The umpire, on these plays, should play where he best feels that he will do the most good. Various umpires have different ideas on this, and it is not for me to say which one is the best. However, the main idea is to see where the ball is forwarded to and get to a position from which he can see whether there is any interference or how the ball is received.

The head linesman on these plays, if the pass is made towards his side of the field, should, I believe, first assist the referee in checking the five yard mark back of the line of scrimmage to see if the pass is legal; also he should check whether or not the play may have developed two forward passes to a scrimmage so that he may assist the referee should he be requested. He should also be in a position to see when passes go out of bounds on his side of the field.

The field judge; on these plays, should play reasonably deep and usually on the opposite side of the umpire. In the event that the umpire is playing towards the center of the line, he should be close to the center of the line and about twenty-five yards back. He should be able to cover passes down the field which may go out of bounds.

II

FOULS PENALIZED BY LOSS OF TWENTY-FIVE YARDS

A. *Failure to Be Ready to Start Game Within Ten Minutes After Time Scheduled.* Rule IV, Section 1. Duty of referee.

B. *Failure to Be Ready to Continue Game Within Two Minutes After Time to Start the Second Half.* Rule IV, Section 3 (b). Duty of referee.

C. *Clipping.* Rule XXI, Section 5 (c). Duty of referee, umpire, linesman and field judge.

A and B above may be discussed together, as the only difference from an official's point of view is the difference in time, to-wit: ten minutes after time to start the game and two minutes after time to start the second half. These penalties are unusual, particularly in this day and age when the coaches have the stamp of the sportsman's approval on them and a lessening of the desire to win games by trickery. However, in the event of the necessity to enforce the penalty in the above under A, there would be no necessity to have a toss-up of coins, or in the event that the toss-up has already occurred, the offending team would lose whatever option it may have had under and by virtue of a toss and the offended team is given the option of putting the ball in play by scrimmage on the offending team's thirty-five yard line or of allowing the offending team to put the ball in play on their own fifteen yard line by scrimmage.

Under B, the offending team loses whatever option it may have had by reason of the toss-up at the beginning of the game and the like penalties enforced with the same option on the offended team. In either of the above, the referee is the sole judge but may delegate his authority to the field judge for notifying the coaches ten minutes before the start of game and three minutes before the start of the second half, in which event he should instruct the field judge to notify the coaches personally. The person attempting to notify may be stopped at the door by an over-zealous attendant, but I believe it is imperative that he does not trust to that person his notification of the time but rather insists upon the door being opened so that he may see personally that the coach is notified of the time.

With references to clipping and its attendant twenty-five yard penalty from the spot of the foul, this is a penalty within the jurisdiction of the four officials and occurs in the open. A definition as shown by the rule is "Throwing of a player's body from behind across the legs (below the knees) of an opponent who is not carrying the ball." This penalty, therefore, cannot occur on a player having the ball. The definition also excludes close line play. Close line play is best defined as in Approved Ruling 57:

"A. R. 57—Rule XXI—Section 5 (c)—Close line play is that which occurs in the area extending laterally to the positions usually occupied by the defensive tackles and longitudinally three yards on either side of lines of scrimmage."

A question often asked is whether

or not it shall be considered clipping when a player throws his body at an opponent not carrying the ball in such a way as to strike him at the back or thighs and then, by the necessary fall of his body, strike also on the legs of the opponent. The question is also asked as to whether or not the player when about to be taken out of a play turns his back into the blocker in such a manner as to allow the blocker to strike him below the knees should be called clipping. The latter, I think should certainly be called clipping. With reference to the former, there is some question, however; the line of distinction is so close that it seems to be a matter of judgment in each particular case. There are arguments on both sides of this question. One of the arguments against the same being called clipping is to the effect that the necessary striking of the body breaks the force of the blow on the player's legs, thus doing away with the hamstringing of the player so struck. Arguments advanced in favor of this being called clipping are that it prevents officials from having an excuse for not calling genuine clipping by stating that the body of the player so struck was struck above the knees, and that it is certainly within the spirit of the rule to call the same clipping.

The various officials have practically no choice of where to place themselves best for the checking of this foul, and must depend entirely upon the facts in each and every case, as the play usually occurs while all four officials and twenty-two players are on the run.

III

LOSS OF HALF THE DISTANCE TO THE GOAL LINE

A. *Illegal Return of a Player to the Game.* (Also attendant with suspension of the player.) Rule III, Section 2. Duty of the referee or umpire.

B. *Player Disqualified for Striking, Kneeling, Kicking, Etc.* (Also attendant with disqualification of player.) Rule XXI, Section 1. Duty of the referee, umpire, linesman and field judge.

C. *Foul Within the One Yard Line.* Rule XXIII, Section 7. Duty of the referee, and, according to the Western Conference officiating procedure, chargeable to all four officials.

D. *Foul Behind Goal Line.* Rule XXIII, Section 8. Duty of referee, and, according to Western Conference officiating procedure, chargeable to all four officials.

With reference to illegal return to the game, the suspension of the player shall first be enforced and then half the distance to the goal line shall be measured from the spot of the down

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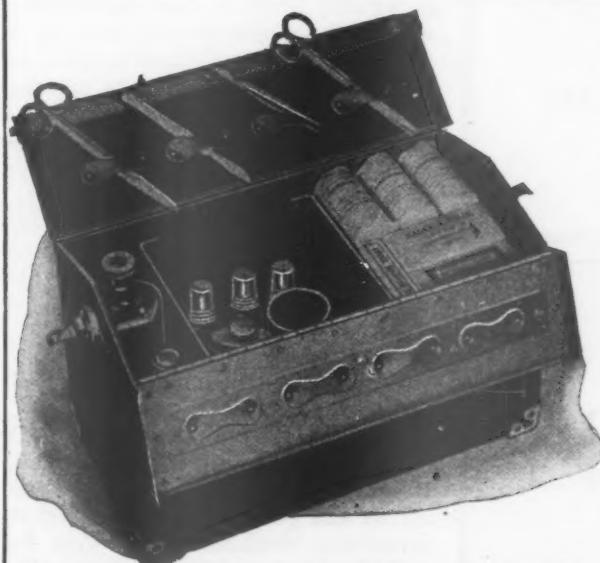
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during which the illegal substitution was made. In the event that illegal substitution is not discovered immediately and play shall have intervened, the penalty shall be enforced from the spot where the illegal substitution was discovered. In the event of such an illegal substitution between the making of a touchdown and the kick-off next following, the penalty, shall be inflicted at the kick-off.

The illegal return to the game may be made by the player who has been disqualified or suspended previously or by one who has been in the game during the half, attempting to return to the game during the same half in which he retired. In other words, a player designated as A starts the game in the first quarter, is removed at the end of the first quarter and attempts to return in the second quarter. The penalty should be inflicted as above described in this case. However, if A is returned to the game in the third or fourth periods, it is permissible.

Section 1 of Rule XXI as follows:

“There shall be no striking with the feet or elbows, kneeing, kicking, meeting with the knees, striking with locked hands, nor shall a player on defense strike an opponent in the face with the heel, back or side of the hand.”

This sets out rather clearly the definition of what is usually designated as the slugging rule which is punishable as above set forth by disqualification and loss by the offending team of one-half the distance to its own goal line from the spot of the foul.

Rule XXIII, Section 2, the second paragraph provides that in the event of the disqualification of a player by an official, a disqualification may not be declined by offended side nor may the distance penalty accompanying it be offset by a foul by the other side unless such foul is also punishable by disqualification.

Section 11 of Rule XXIII provides that penalties for all fouls may be declined by the offended side, in which event play should proceed exactly as if no foul had occurred. However, a penalty which includes disqualification may be declined, but the disqualified player must leave the game.

If a foul is committed within the one yard line and the distance penalty, if enforced, would carry the ball across the goal line, one-half of the remaining distance to the goal line shall be given. The enforcement of this penalty cannot result in a score; no matter how small may be the remaining distance, the ball is considered to be in the field of play.

With reference to D above set forth,

and the foul behind the goal line punishable by one-half of the distance to the goal, referring you to Section 8 which for the purpose of discussion is quoted as follows:

"If a foul that does not involve change of possession of the ball, is committed behind the *opponent's* goal line *by the side which put the ball in play* and the penalty for which if enforced would play the ball behind the goal line, the ball shall be down on the one yard line unless it was put in play on or inside the one yard line in which case the penalty shall be one-half the distance to the goal line from the spot where the ball is put in play."

Under the penalty of one-half the distance to the goal line as set forth herein, I can visualize no play that would occur or could possibly occur which could be punishable as set forth therein.

You will note that this covers a foul that does not involve change of possession of the ball, committed behind *opponent's* goal *by the side which put the ball in play*. Crawling is one foul that by a great stretch of imagination may be considered within this rule. However, an official should call the ball dead immediately upon the player with the ball passing on above or across the opponent's goal line. Therefore, a five yard penalty on this would not come within the section discussed. Failure to report has been mentioned as another, but this penalty should be inflicted from the spot where the ball was put in play. A foul beyond the end zone has also been mentioned, but this foul should be punished by being brought into the end zone line and the penalty started from there (such as a penalty for tackling out of bounds is penalized from the spot where the ball went out of bounds). Penalties of this kind on the team which put the ball in play are all fifteen yards or more; so this would necessarily bring them into the field of play and not be within the rule above quoted.

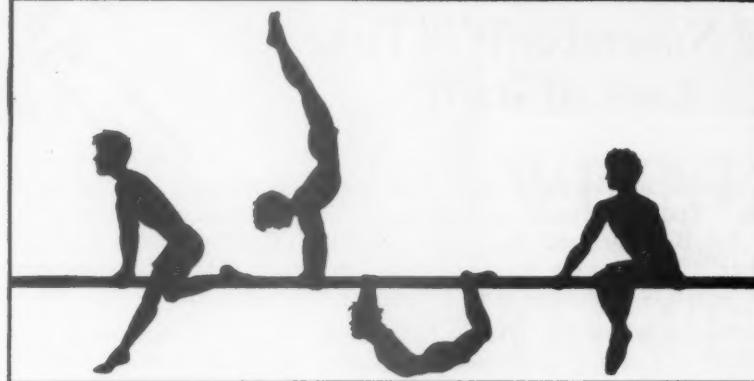
With reference to the placing of the officials for the various fouls described under III, it is impossible to direct the officials to any specific place, as they are fouls that come at any place at any time and can only be judged as they come up.

Forfeiture, Suspension and Disqualification

By A. G. Reid

I HAVE been asked to lead the discussion of "Fouls Penalized by (1) Forfeiture of the option, (2) Forfeiture of the game, (3) Suspension, and (4) Disqualification."

In discussing these subjects, I am



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addressing myself to an audience that is technically trained in these matters and therefore a brief statement of the rule will suffice where it would be otherwise if these remarks were addressed to an audience of laymen.

FORFEITURE OF THE OPTION

As we all know, the "option" is that privilege granted to the winner of the toss at the beginning of the first period to take his choice of goal and to elect to kick off or to receive the kick-off, and that the loser of the toss has the same choices at the beginning of the third period.

Rule IV, Sections 1 and 2, provides that if either team is not ready to play within ten minutes after the scheduled time for the beginning of the game, or if either team is not ready to play within two minutes after the referee has blown his whistle on the field after the fifteen minute intermission between the second and third periods, signifying that the game should be resumed, the offending team shall forfeit such option as it had and shall be penalized twenty-five yards and the ball shall be put in play by a scrimmage. The offended side shall have the choice of goal and may elect whether it will put the ball in play on its opponent's thirty-five yard line or whether the offending side shall put the ball in play on its own fifteen yard line. The only exception to this rule is that if the referee is convinced there is a good reason for the delay, if it occurs at the beginning of the game, then he may, in his discretion, not inflict the penalty. It should be noted that these are *rules* and not *penalties* and consequently there is no chance to decline the penalty. It should be further noted that the referee, under the power reposed in him under Rule XXV, Section 2, is primarily responsible for the enforcing of these rules.

FORFEITURE OF THE GAME

The first provision of the rules calling for the penalty of forfeiture of the game is found in Rule IV, Section 2. This, you will recall, is the rule giving the referee the right to shorten the four periods when, in his judgment, darkness may interfere with the game unless so shortened. Refusal to abide by the opinion of the referee under this section is punished by forfeiture of the game. The enforcement of this rule, of necessity, belongs to the referee.

The next provision calling for the forfeiture of the game is found in Rule XIV, Section 3, and is the familiar rule that there shall be no unreasonable delay of the game and that the refusal of either side to play within two minutes after being ordered to do so by the referee shall cause a for-

feiture of the game. This rule and its enforcement comes, of necessity, under the jurisdiction of the referee.

The only other rule with the penalty of forfeiture of the game is found in Rule XXI, Section 8, and is the well known rule that where a team on the defense commits fouls so near its own goal line, punishable only by the halving of the distance to the goal line, where the referee is of the opinion that the object of such fouls is to delay the game, such acts shall be regarded as a refusal to allow the game to proceed, and after being warned once by the referee, if the offense is repeated it then becomes the duty of the referee to forfeit the game to the opponent. The rule itself places this matter wholly within the hands of the referee.

SUSPENSION

Under Rule III, Section 2, the conditions are enumerated under which a player may return to the game. We are all familiar with the rule that a player who has been withdrawn from the game before the start of the third period may return any time during the second half, provided, however, that he properly reports to the referee or umpire; and that a player withdrawn during the second half may not return to the game.

It is to be noted that the penalty under this Rule III, Section 2, distinguishes between failure to report and illegally returning to the game; it is a player who has been withdrawn or who has been disqualified or suspended, coming back into the game, which constitutes an *illegal* return. Such *illegal* return is punishable by suspension from the game and his team penalized one-half the distance to the goal line, etc. This rule is primarily under the jurisdiction of the referee and umpire, and, inasmuch as the umpire keeps the record of the players who have participated in the game, the umpire should primarily be charged with enforcing this rule.

The second instance calling for a suspension is Section 3 of this same Rule III and is the rule that all matters of equipment of players and devices for protection must comply with the provisions laid down in the rule and must be so arranged and padded as, in the judgment of the umpire, to be without danger to other players. The enforcement of this rule is given to the umpire and unless the fault, whatever it may be, is corrected within two minutes, the player is suspended.

DISQUALIFICATION

Rule XXI is the "THOU SHALT NOT" of the football rules and consequently it is under the provisions



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of this rule that we find the drastic penalty of disqualification.

The fouls that are enumerated in this rule, the penalty for which is disqualification, are: the (1) striking, kneeing, kicking, etc., fouls; (2) flagrant roughing of the kicker; and (3) flagrant unsportsmanlike conduct.

It is to be noted that the striking, kicking, kneeing, etc., fouls are punishable not only by disqualification but by loss of half the distance to the goal line, and the roughing of the kicker and flagrant unsportsmanlike conduct have a penalty of fifteen yards in addition to the disqualification penalty. All of these fouls come under the jurisdiction of all four officials and each is equally charged with their detection and the enforcement of the penalty.

It is to be further noted that in case of disqualification of a player by an official, the disqualification may not be declined by the opponent nor may the distance penalty against the offending side be offset by a foul by the other side unless such foul is also penalized by disqualification. (See Rule XXIII, Section 9.)

The Official and the Coach

By Glenn F. Thistlethwaite

WHILE I am not in a position to represent the Western Conference Football Coaches as a body, I believe I am safe in saying that during the last few years there has been an increasing feeling on their part that officiating in all conference games has been very high class, and subject to a minimum amount of criticism. Not so many years ago we spent considerable time in our meeting preliminary to the meeting with the officials, pointing out mistakes in various games and offering suggestions as to improvement on the part of the individual officials. Such discussion has been rapidly decreasing with the result that nothing came up in the meeting Friday that could be interpreted at all as criticism; and as you will discover we have very few suggestions for you.

That there has been a general improvement in football officiating throughout the country, is shown in a report of the Committee on Officials of the National Football Coaches Association at the New Orleans meeting last December. In that report improvement was attributed to three causes.

- Clarification and few changes, as well as early publication of the rules, which gives the officials time to study them.

2. Officials' organizations hold meetings on rule interpretation, study and uniform understanding as to their meaning.

3. Better methods of appointment, eliminating the friendship or political basis and encouraging better type of men.

I believe I am safe in assuming that we are getting the best officiating here in the central west. It has been the testimony of both eastern and extreme western coaches who have played us in intersectional games, that our officials are better informed on the rules and are taking their assignments more seriously. In many of these intersectional games, requests have come from our eastern and western opponents that all four officials be assigned from this mid-western district.

If our officials are superior to those in other sections, I would attribute it to the fact that you men feel you are independent of football in that you are all professional men in other lines, and are not interested in officiating merely for the remuneration received. You are vitally interested in amateur sports and have their development along the right lines at heart. You are making a sacrifice in time and energy because you are interested in the promotion of this great game for our college and university boys.

That there is a better understanding between coaches and officials, goes without question. Both realize they are working for one common end, which we regard as the best agency in promoting the development of the finest qualities that go to make a higher type of citizenship. No longer does the coach regard the official as his friend who will cheat for him or his deadly enemy cheating for his opponent; nor does the official regard the coach as a mucker who is out to win at any price. Many coaches no doubt are finding it expedient to spend very little time on the technical side of the rules with their men, feeling that all of that can be safely trusted to the officials.

Coaches are learning that it is not wise to even suggest, either during the heat of a contest or at any time after the game, that a decision of an official is wrong.

Coaches who are so often called upon to make talks to home fans or elsewhere can and are aiding in securing a better respect for the work of the officials. I have always said that where the official may make one mistake that has a definite bearing on the outcome of a game, my boys will have made ten in the same contest.

Tad Wieman acting as Chairman of the National Football Coaches Com-

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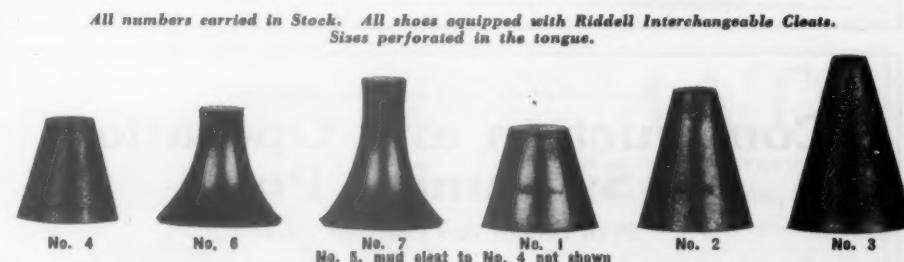
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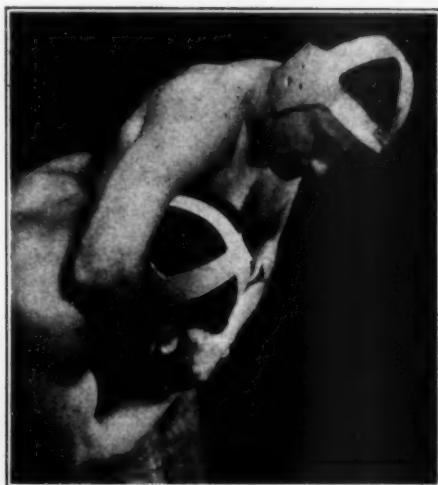
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mittee on Officials in his report deduced that there are at least five hundred decisions made in each football game. The most rabid critic in the stands might be able to point out ten mistakes in a single game; so after we grant that there were that many mistakes, the official would have an average of 98 per cent; and since it is doubtful that so many mistakes were pointed out in many games, we are safe in deducing that our officiating is about 99 per cent perfect. If we could all be that efficient in our daily routine, a great deal more would be accomplished.

However, it is never wise to disregard the human equation. Players can be expected to make many mistakes, coaches to make some, officials at least a few, and spectators may not be absolutely infallible.

For us to properly understand each other as coaches and officials, we must appreciate each other's temperament and position. The coach is under high pressure and tension and may feel that his whole future depends, and in some cases it does, on the outcome of that contest. He cannot and should not be expected to discuss anything rationally with you. He has coached but one team on the field, he sees only his own boys, watches every move they make, and lives only on their side of the contest. Hence he sees but one side of a decision and its effect. He is honest as far as his vision will allow him to be. On the following Tuesday you may find his vision slightly improved, but in many cases you need not expect a rapid recovery and in no case a complete recovery.

The coach is beginning to be willing to see that officials are placed in very trying positions. They are human, self-conscious before a large crowd and apprehensive of the importance of their decisions. Few of us care to submit ourselves to such a mental and physical test before so many thousand eyes.

I can give advice to officials but, of course, cannot be expected to advise coaches.

1. Do as we try to get the boys to do; drown your self-consciousness in the game itself, and remember that it is a game and not a business pageant.
2. Your honesty is not questioned but be efficient not only by knowing the rules but know the game itself. Keep up on it from the player's angle.
3. Be practical, not a theorist. (Know the fine points of play.)
4. Be a gentleman on the field and feel that you are dealing with gentlemen. College men, even though they are only boys, can-

not be treated as crooks, dumb heads or slaves. You cannot win their respect by being an autocratic arbitrator. They will go all the way with you along reasoning lines.

5. Be respectful to other officials and the boys will respect you.
6. Cooperate. Do not pass the buck. Four men helping each other should not make many mistakes.
7. Don't expect to star yourself. The spectators paid to see the playing of the boys.
8. Put dignity into your position, make it worthwhile, and above all don't be afraid to work even though your position may not be in the limelight.
9. Officiate the game on the field; not beforehand at a luncheon club or afterwards in the smoking room of the sleeping car.
10. Don't discuss mistakes of players or tactics employed. Your opinion gets back to those disappointed in the losing team.
11. Curb your sensitiveness; laugh it off. The coaches did not mean half they said. They will want you back just the same next year.

The Development of the Team

(Continued from page 8)

tion of the competitive element.

I have always found that the above elements may best be introduced through the medium of mechanical apparatus. Linemen may best be taught to maintain their charge after making contact through the medium of a charging sled. Blocking and tackling form may be more intelligently made instinctive if the form and confidence are acquired through the use of dummies. The bucking strap has always been helpful in developing the plunging ability of my backs. The boxes help the backs develop high knee action, loose hips and a change of pace. The dummy scrimmage machine permits me to teach my plays to my entire squad much more quickly and efficiently than is possible to develop them by means of men in place of dummies, or by actual scrimmage. The above devices permit a coach to handle his squad in four groups. I feel that a coach will profit by permitting his men to imitate the more clever performers, and he can build up his squad morale by drilling his men in groups. I have also found that by using mechanical apparatus a large amount of time is saved, which is a very important consideration.



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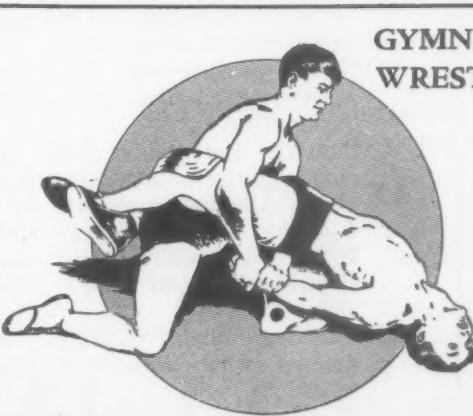
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The Program

Practice must be intelligently handled and time must be conserved. In an attempt to show how we vary the necessary drills without sacrificing any of them, and since space does not permit a detailed account of them, I am submitting the practice program used in the development of our Northwestern squad.

First Week—Monday to Wednesday—

- a. Punting, catching punts, and going down on punts, but not tackling—15 minutes.
- b. Entire squad passing and receiving passes and stressing the detail of faking and runs—15 minutes.
- c. Squad in single line; counting off in twos; pulling out running interference—10 minutes.
- d. Squad divided into four, six or eight groups. Falling on the ball; scooping ball—12 minutes.
- e. Same groups. Practice side tackling—5 minutes.
- f. Trying out all members of the squad as potential drop-kickers, place-kickers, or kickers-off—7 minutes.
- g. Toughening exercises. (Throwing body as far as possible on ground, with or without stops. Recovering and running past a certain object.)—7 minutes.
- h. Coaches talk on season ahead, schedule and different plays—10 minutes.
- i. Conditioning exercise, calisthenics, grass drill, wind sprints—15 minutes.
- j. Touch football. Relay games—20 minutes.

First Week—Thursday to Saturday—

- a. Place-kicking, drop-kicking, kicking off while squad is assembling.
- b. Squad pulling out running interference in each direction. Blocking imaginary opponent at the end, coupled with toughening exercises and quick starts—10 minutes.
- c. Falling on and scooping the ball, side tackling—10 minutes.
- d. Squad passing and receiving passes—10 minutes. (Alternate days with e.)
- e. Punting and going down on punts, faking to tackle—10 minutes. (Alternate days with d.)
- f. Linemen on charging sled. Backs on bucking strap and side-stepping hurdles—8 minutes.
- g. Tackling and blocking on dummy, whole squad—10 minutes.
- h. Backs practicing on side-stepping, pivoting, veering, stiff-

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL published monthly except July and August at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1929.

State of Illinois^{ss},
County of Cook

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John L. Griffith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the Athletic Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.; Editor, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave. Managing Editor, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.; Business Manager, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1929.
(Seal) E. H. PERCY.

(My commission expires March 26, 1932.)

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arming, etc—10 minutes.

- i. Linemen work on correct offensive and defensive positions and stances in groups—10 minutes.
- j. Work on one play which will include theory, dummy scrimmage and execution—15 minutes.
- k. Calisthenics, grass drill and wind sprints—15 minutes.
- l. Touch football or relays—20 minutes.

Second Week—

- a. All kickers practice while squad is assembling.
- b. Entire squad passes and receives—12 minutes.
- c. Backs on the bucking strap, hurdles, stiff-arm posts, while linemen are on the charging sled—10 minutes.
- d. Entire squad going down on punts and tackling receiver, in twos and threes—15 minutes.
- e. Tackling and blocking on dummy to alternate with above.
- f. Falling on the ball, scooping and side tackling—10 minutes.
- g. Linemen pulling out and running interference. Backs starting and practicing faking—8 minutes.
- h. Linemen in groups practicing offensive and defensive line charging. Work on defense against defensive tactics. Backs working on specialties and on combinations. In backfield formations—10 minutes.
- i. Divide the linemen into groups so that there are more than 6 to 8 men in each group, no group to be more than 10 yards apart. Have backs carry the ball down in between and out of the linemen, stiff-arming and side stepping, and linemen tackling at back—8 minutes.
- j. Count squad off in groups of three: No. 1's interferers; No. 2's ball carriers; No. 3's tacklers. Line up No. 1's and 2's behind center; No. 3's 10 yards away directly in front of center. On starting signal, the ball is snapped. No. 3 attempts to tackle No. 2; No. 1 interferes. Alternate men in different and respective positions. An interferer should never leave his feet until he gets contact.
- k. Blackboard talk. Theories and plays—10 minutes. (If possible secure men at least three times a week during chapel or assembly periods for theory, chalk talks and question box drill.)
- l. New plays in dummy scrimmage, and rehearsal of old ones in the same way. Alternate

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above with actual scrimmage or forward pass and kicking scrimmage. Signal practice. Work for speed—30 minutes.

- m. Squad on boxes, calisthenics, grass drill, wind sprints—12 minutes.

Third Week—

- a. Punting, drop-kicking, place-kicking, etc., while squad is assembling.
- b. Conditioning exercise. Squad pulling out, diving on the ground, falling on the ball. (Last week of this work.)—15 minutes.
- c. Punting and catching punts, twice a week with tackling. Alternate it with blocking and tackling on dummy—10 minutes.
- d. Entire squad on charging sled—10 minutes.
- e. Linemen grouped together on defensive and offensive charge in groups of seven. Backs on bucking strap, hurdles and stiff-arm posts—10 minutes.
- f. Linemen pitted two against one in offensive and defensive work. Backs and ends passing and receiving passes and working on defenses in skeletons—10 minutes.
- g. Practice kicking off and running back kick-offs. (Early part of the week.) Dummy scrimmage your opponent's play. (Latter part of the week.)—20 minutes.
- h. Theory, chalk talks and new plays—10 minutes.
- i. Signal practice—10 minutes.
- j. Short scrimmage first of the week and Saturday if you have no game. (Make it instructive.)—20 minutes.
- k. Calisthenics, grass drills, wind sprints—8 minutes.

Fourth and Remaining Weeks—

- a. Punting, field goal kicking, kicking-off practice while squad is assembling.
- b. Passers and receivers working on running and stopping passes at the same time—15 minutes.
- c. Entire squad on boxes—5 minutes.
- d. Backs on the bucking strap, hurdles and stiff-arming posts. Line on charging sled, offense and defense—10 minutes.
- e. Entire squad on the dummy doing blocking and tackling at least two nights a week. Alternate this with going down on punts and tackling, with inter-

ferer, ball carrier, and tackler—15 minutes.

- f. A 20 minute fundamental review at least once a week.
- g. Theory and chalk talk—10 minutes.
- h. Walking, jogging and running. New plays in dummy scrimmage—10 minutes.
- i. Signal practice—20 minutes.
- j. Scrimmage. (Never more than twice a week or more than 20 minutes' duration for any individual. These 20 minutes to be divided into two 10 minute periods.)
- k. Wind sprints, grass drill and calisthenics—6 minutes.

The Unbalanced Line

(Continued from page 9)

With the balanced line, it may be easily seen that if the two guards are going to pull out in the interference, the center and the tackles have to block men who are playing directly in front of them and they will have difficulty in keeping their men out of the flanking plays. The center especially will have his troubles because he has to give his first attention to passing the ball.

There is a good reason, therefore, why so many teams are using the unbalanced line.

CORD LIPE, for the last four years assistant varsity basketball coach at the University of Illinois, has been appointed head basketball coach and freshman gridiron mentor at Marquette university, it has been announced by Conrad M. Jennings, director of athletics at the Milwaukee institution.

Lipe was chosen after the Marquette athletic board had carefully considered the field. At Marquette, he will succeed Frank J. Murray, who resigned as varsity basketball coach to devote his entire time to the Hilltop football team.

The new Marquette coach is a native of Irving, Illinois, and a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he played end on the varsity eleven in 1923, and guard on the basketball five in both 1923 and 1924. He was named all-conference basketball guard in 1924.

Since graduation, Lipe has been assistant cage mentor and assistant freshman football coach at Illinois, and has taught physical education courses. He also has acted as a scout in both football and basketball. This summer, for the fourth year, Lipe conducted summer coaching classes at Marshall college, Huntington, West Virginia.

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Early Training in Basketball

By R. H. "Bob" Hager

Supervisor Physical Education, Tacoma Public Schools

IT would be extremely difficult to lay out a program for early training which would prove an infallible rule for all. Conditions are so different. Some teams start basketball very early in the fall; some start almost simultaneously with the football training. Others start around Thanksgiving time. Still other groups take a two week's vacation after football season and start about December 10th.

Which plan is right? I don't believe anyone has a right to answer that question until he has carefully considered the conditions. The following questions should be answered in your own mind before you make a decision. (1) Will your basketball team be made up of football men? (2) Do you know enough basketball to keep a squad interested from September until March? (3) If your team is to be made up of players who are not football players, what exercises will these players take during September and October, if you do not start basketball? (4) Will you have all or a part of your squad present at early fall practice? (5) What is your own program as a coach during the fall? Will your mind be free to think basketball or will you have to sandwich it in with your football duties? (6) Is your team a veteran aggregation or will you have to train a green squad?

In most of the leading colleges and universities of the country the basketball men are not football men. This has become quite universal during the last few years. There are two outstanding reasons for this condition. First, because football has become very highly organized with spring, summer, fall, and winter practice sessions. In some institutions football is practiced to some extent in every month of the school year. In some of the well-known institutions this is almost compulsory; in others, it is optional. The effect is about the same because if a player wants to make the football team he can't afford to play basketball while his rival is out learning to tackle better, pass better, kick better, etc. It is obvious what this does to men who might wish to play both football and basketball. The other reason for this division between football men and basketball men in these larger institutions is that the

basketball coach is a specialist and can usually take a squad of men that he can get early in the fall and make a better team than he could out of football athletes after a strenuous football season, which they can't forget for several weeks after they break into basketball.

There is a wide difference of opinions about the advisability of this new specialization program. The greatest difference of opinion occurs when one comes from a basketball coach and the other from a football coach.

From the standpoint of the individual athlete and considering it from purely the physical side, I feel that the specialization plan is by far the better. The all-around athlete of a few years ago had a mighty strenuous season of football, laid down his moleskins on Thanksgiving day and the next Monday was out on the maple court where he fought his heart out until he put on his spikes and hit the cinder path for another grind. Many are the broken-down athletes who have fallen by the wayside, physically and academically as well, under this old plan. Compare this with the program of the modern specialist in football who starts in with a heavy fall schedule of practice and games until the latter part of November, then takes on a month or six weeks of physical rest and a little added mental strain as he attempts to gain back yards lost in his academic subjects. On about February first he starts a little pre-spring practice which usually consists of two afternoons a week spent in learning to side step, punt, pass, and receive. On about March first he goes into six weeks of spring practice, which generally does not call for more than three afternoons a week. Then on about May first he takes on a little post-spring practice, which is very informal and usually done in an ordinary gymnasium suit. He does some punting and some passing, or takes sprint starts to speed up his charge.

Physically, as I have said above, he is greatly benefited by this specialization plan. Mentally and socially, perhaps, he is not the gainer.

A varied all-around program is unquestionably a mental tonic; too much of most things makes us tired mentally. Athletic contests have a great social value. I think that every athlete will claim many life-long friends

among his team mates and fans. If you are a specialist your circle of friends is not so large as it would be if you were an all-around athlete. Your sympathies for another man's work or business makes of you a better social being. Likewise, sympathies for another man's sport gives you a more friendly contact with him. Your sympathy and understanding of his favorite sport is best obtained by actual participation in it so that you may respect the difficulties which confront a player in each branch of athletic competition. You may be disliked because of your obvious ignorance of these difficulties.

In this article I will consider early practice to mean practice which starts about October first, which is the case in highly specialized programs in schools not playing football or in club and industrial or commercial teams representing institutions or business houses which do not support a football team.

At the beginning of such a practice, much care should be taken of the feet. Blisters come easily when the men first report for practice. If old, broken-in shoes are available it is wise to use them for awhile. Tape should be used on spots which look red from rubbing. Protect these threatening spots.

Fundamentals are to be stressed during this early practice. Work for correct form in fundamentals. Conditioning should not be attempted. Overfatigue should be guarded against. Put fun and play into this early practice. Set your practice sessions so that you may have your entire squad present for some work together; then some with special groups. Do not divide your squad into team groups for this early practice, for it will discourage new candidates and break down team morale. Use positions as the basis for calling out special groups—guards, centers, and forwards. Scrimmage a little each day to keep up interest. Play forwards all on one team, guards on another, and centers on still another. This type of scrimmage, of course, can not be highly organized, but technique in fundamentals can be observed and weeding of material can start as you study the versatility of the individual members of your squad.

Do not call practice sessions that will interfere with football games.

Remember that it is football season and that your players are probably very much interested in seeing what the "Dear old Lemon and Pink" are going to have in football. You will expect the same consideration from the football coach during your playing season.

If you have a veteran team you might well plan some early practice games with local teams. Your veterans will be restless without active competition.

If you plan a training trip do not make it too strenuous. I have been guilty of planning some pretty pretentious early season trips. I know from experience that they are not good. Plan your trips so that there are few, if any, nights spent on trains. New country and competition away from home are valuable, but long, tiresome train rides must be avoided. Select a central point, an easy distance from towns where you may play games, and go back to the same bed each night. Select a quiet hotel to stay in. Rest on such trips must come regularly and in sufficient quantities to keep your men fit.

Before you leave on such extended trips, think over all the things which you wish would not happen. You may save yourself the necessity of being disagreeable, if you will discuss all of these things in a very forceful way with your men before you leave. They are all enthusiastic about the trip at this time and are quite receptive to your suggestions.

Start slowly, but methodically, and, with your time well budgeted, let the program gain momentum as you approach the time when your *true* schedule opens.

ERNEST PTACEK, a leading high school official, who was formerly located in Topeka, is now located in Hutchinson.

HAROLD POORT, prominent as a coach and official at Salina for several years, is now located at Canton, Kansas.

A. F. HINSHAW, who coached A. last year at Salina high school, will coach basketball at the College of Emporia this year.

OTTO UNRUH, last year at Blue Rapids, is Director of Athletics at Bethel College.

GLEN HARTMAN, who coached at Friends University, is the new basketball coach at North High in Wichita.



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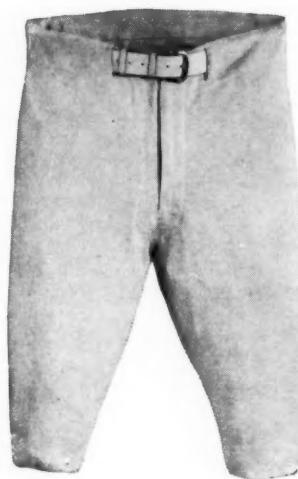
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